OR SALE.
of JOSHUA DORSEY, ſen.
aſed, and agreeably to the
e the Chancellor of Mary-
be *ſold*, at *public ſale*, on
th of June next,
called LOCUST THICKET,
ge, Anne-Arundel county,
ut 500 acres. This land a
n Spurrier's tavern, on the
o the city of Waſhington.
nt mills within a few miles
is well adapted to Indian
acco; it is divided into ſix
, and conveniently watered,
eams of water. There is a
n this land; a good propor.
aſs, and more can eaſily be
cy of woodland to ſupport
ements are, a comfortable
ſmoke houſe, corn houſe,
neceſſary buildings; an ap-
and a variety of other fruit
are, twelve months credit,
s giving bond, with intereſt
h approved ſecurity for the
bſcriber. Any perſon call.
EY, near the premiſes, can
tioned land. There will be
at the day of ſale. When
aid there will be a good and
by the ſubſcriber. The ſale
Immediate poſſeſſion will be

RGE DORSEY, Truſtee.
Annapolis, Mr. Hamilton,
Edie, of York, are requeſt-
advertiſement ſix times, and
Yundt and Brown.

FOR SALE.
of the High Court of Chan-
ll be *expoſed* to *public ſale*,
day of June next, if fair, if
thereafter, at the houſe of
s, in Chaptico, Saint-Mary's

ts or parcels of LAND, late
OWNSHEND EDEN, deceaſed,
county, to wit: Two ſeperate
r, one of which lies on Chap-
o contain 270 acres, and is
r within one mile of Wicco-
d to contain upwards of 200
e, and part of *Neale's Lot*
Foreſt, and are chiefly in

nuch thereof as will produce
lred and fifty pounds, will be
erms: The purchaſer to give
ufficient ſecurity, to pay the
ey, and intereſt, within one
ſale, and the reſidue, and in-
o years from the time of ſale,
roved by the chancellor; and
ple for the ſaid property, for
tle and intereſt, in ſaid lands,
end Eden, and now in James
ndeſt to him from Townſhend
e made to the reſpective pur-
the purchaſe money, and not

eſcription of the lands, with
ncumbrances, will be detailed
of ſale. The ſubſcriber will
ime previous to the day of ſale
to become a purchaſer.
ILLIAM MUIR, Truſtee
for the ſale of ſaid lands.

MES MURRY, living at Mount
ht, this 17th May, 1805, be-
tices of Anne-Arundel county,
9 years old, 14 or 15 hands
ne of his feet is white behind,
te in his face, and is grey over
ed tail, and ſome ſaddle ſpots
d on all his feet.
HENRY HALL DORSEY.
bove deſcribed horſe is requeſt-
is property, and take his horſe

MES MURRY, Living at
Holland's Ferry.

to give notice,
ber hath obtained letters of ad-
bonis non, on the perſonal eſ-
N BURCH, late of Charles
n the orphans court of ſaid
having claims againſt the ſaid
rned to exhibit the ſame, with
to the ſubſcriber, at or before
nber next, otherwiſe they may
benefit of ſaid eſtate. Given
th day of May, 1805.
R DYSON, Adminiſtrator,
s non.

A P O L I S:
DERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1805.

AN ACT

To establish a Bank, and incorporate a Company under the name of THE FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, *and for other purposes.*

WHEREAS the agricultural and commercial intereſts of this ſtate may be promoted by the eſtabliſhment of a bank at the city of Annapolis, and a branch thereof at Eaſton; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the general aſſembly of Maryland*, That a bank, to be called and known by the name of The Farmers Bank of Maryland, ſhall be eſtabliſhed at the city of Annapolis, and a branch thereof ſhall be eſtabliſhed at Eaſton, for the eaſtern ſhore, and the proportion to be allotted to the branch bank ſhall not exceed two fifth parts of the capital ſtock.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the capital ſtock of this bank ſhall be limitted to one million two hundred thouſand dollars, to conſiſt of twenty-four thouſand ſhares of fifty dollars each, one third part thereof, or eight thouſand ſhares, ſhall be reſerved for the uſe and benefit of the ſtate, to be ſubſcribed for in ſuch manner as the legiſlature may direct, but no engagement ſhall be underſtood to be laid upon the ſtate to ſubſcribe or veſt money therein by the admiſſion of a right to do ſo, or by a retention of any unfilled ſhares, and the remaining ſixteen thouſand ſhares ſhall be allotted to the different counties, and ſubſcribed for, in manner following, viz. At Annapolis, for the city of Annapolis and county of Anne-Arundel, for two thouſand ſhares, under the direction of John Gibſon, James Williams, John Muir, Robert Denny, Lewis Duvall and William Alexander, or any two of them; At Baltimore, for the city and county of Baltimore, for two thouſand ſhares, under the direction of Tho's. Dickſon, Cumberland Dugan, John Stephen and Geo. F. Warfield, or any two of them; at Belle-Air, for the county of Harford, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of John Stump, William Wilſon, John C. Bond and George Patterſon, or any two of them; at Frederick-town, for Frederick county, for twelve hundred ſhares, under the direction of George Murdock, doctor John Tyler, John Schley and Henry R. Warfield, or any two of them; at Elizabeth-town, for Waſhington county, for eight hundred ſhares, under the direction of Samuel Ringgold, Nathaniel Rocheſter, Robert Hughes and Jacob Zeller, or any two of them; at Cumberland, for Alleghany county, for four hundred ſhares, under the direction of William M'Mahon, Daniel Fetter, James Scott and George Hebb, or any two of them; at Montgomery court-houſe, for Montgomery county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of Thomas Davis, Upton Beall, Caleb Bently and Thomas P. Wilſon, or any two of them; at Upper-Marlborough, for Prince-George's county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of Edward H. Calvert, Archibald Van-Horn, Thomas Snowden and Jacob Duckett, or any two of them; at Port-Tobacco, for Charles county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of Henry H. Chapman, William Vincent, William H. M'Pherſon and Francis Digges, or any two of them; at Leonard-town, for Saint-Mary's county, for four hundred and eighty ſhares, under the direction of William Holton, Joſeph Ford, Luke W. Barber and James Hopewell, or any two of them; at Prince-Frederick-town, for Calvert county, for three hundred and twenty ſhares, under the direction of Richard Graham, Richard Mackall, Joſeph Wilkinſon and Samuel Whittington, or any two of them; at Eaſton, for Eaſton and Talbot county, for two thouſand ſhares, under the direction of Thomas J. Bullitt, John Leeds Kerr, Hall Harriſon, Bennett Wheeler, Joſeph Haſkins, William Meluy and James Earle, junior, or any two of them; at Cambridge, for Dorcheſter county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of doctor John Eccleſton, Joſeph Eunalls, Matthew Keene and Solomon Frazier, or any two of them; at Centre-Ville, for Queen-Anne's county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of William Carmichael, Richard T. Earle, John Hackett and Thomas Earle, or any two of them; at Denton, for Caroline county, for four hundred ſhares, under the direction of William Whitely, Solomon Brown, William Potter and Iſaac Purnell, or any two of them; at Cheſter-town, for Kent county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of James Scott, Benjamin Chambers, Richard Hatcheſon and Richard Tilghman, 4th, or any two of them; at Princeſs-Anne, for Somerſet county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of William Williams, Benjamin F. A. C. Daſhiell, Littleton D. Teacle and Peter Daſhiell, or any two of them; at Elkton, for Cæcil county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of Daniel Sheredine, John Partridge, John Gilpin and William Alexander, or any two of them; at Snow-Hill, for Worceſter county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of Thomas S. Foſſitt, Zadock Sturgis, Ephraim K. Wilſon and Stephen Purnell, or any two of them.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That books for the ſaid ſubſcriptions ſhall be opened by the commiſſioners aforeſaid, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon on the day which may be hereafter appointed by the commiſſioners herein after named, and by them notified in the public papers for ſix weeks previous thereto, provided that ſuch day ſhall not be poſtponed beyond the firſt day of October next, and ſhall be cloſed before the hour of five poſt meridiem on the ſame day, but the commiſſioners may and they are hereby directed, in caſe the number of ſhares allotted to any county ſhall not be ſubſcribed on the firſt day, to adjourn to the ſame hour on the next day, and if the ſubſcriptions ſhall not be filled by the hour of five poſt meridiem on the ſecond day, the books are then to be cloſed, and tranſmitted to Annapolis or Eaſton, as the caſe may be; but if the ſubſcriptions ſhall, on the firſt or the ſecond day, exceed the number herein allotted to the reſpective counties, then the ſaid commiſſioners are hereby authoriſed and directed ſo to apportion the ſhares ſubſcribed among the ſeveral ſubſcribers, by proportional reduction, as may reduce the whole to the number allotted; and it ſhall be the joint duty of the committees appointed at Annapolis and Eaſton, to wit, John Gibſon, James Williams, John Muir, Robert Denny, Lewis Duvall and William Alexander, at Annapolis, and Thomas J. Bullitt, John Leeds Kerr, Hall Harriſon, Bennett Wheeler, Joſeph Haſkins, William Meluy and James Earle, junior, at Eaſton, to conduct every operation of the propoſed inſtitution until they ſhall be ſuperſeded by the appointment of directors.

V. *And be it enacted*, That every ſubſcriber ſhall pay to the county commiſſioners, heretofore appointed, at the time of ſubſcribing for the ſame, the ſum of five dollars on each ſhare that ſhall be by him ſubſcribed; and the county commiſſioners ſhall tranſmit to the commiſſioners at Annapolis, and to the commiſſioners at Eaſton, by the earlieſt ſafe conveyance, all monies received by them, together with the ſubſcription books; and the ſtock ſo ſubſcribed on the reſpective ſhores ſhall be entered on the books of the bank at Annapolis, and the branch bank at Eaſton, reſpectively, ſubject however to be transferred from one bank to the other, under ſuch rules and regulations as may be provided for that purpoſe by the directors of ſaid banks conjointly; and each ſubſcriber ſhall, within thirty days thereafter, pay the further ſum of five dollars on each ſhare to the commiſſioners at Annapolis, or Eaſton, as the caſe may be, and within thirty days thereafter the further ſum of five dollars on each ſhare to the directors, and within thirty days thereafter the further ſum of five dollars on each ſhare as aforeſaid, and within thirty days thereafter the further ſum of five dollars on each ſhare as aforeſaid, but any perſon who may find it convenient, may, at the time of his paying his firſt, ſecond, third or fourth inſtalment, pay up on his ſhares to the amount of twenty-five dollars on each ſhare, and ſhall receive a dividend accordingly; and the remaining twenty-five dollars on each ſhare ſhall be paid by inſtalments of five dollars, the firſt to be paid at the end of three months from the laſt payment herein before directed, and each ſucceeding payment at like intervals, and receipts ſhall be granted for the ſeveral inſtalments herein directed as the ſame ſhall be paid; but when a ſubſcriber ſhall have paid the whole ſum by him ſubſcribed, ſuch ſubſcriber ſhall be entitled to receive a certificate, under the ſeal of the bank, and ſubſcribed by the preſident, for the number of ſhares by him or her held.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That if any ſtockholder ſhall fail to pay his or her inſtalments to the amount of ten dollars on each ſhare, at the times and in the manner before ſpecified, ſuch ſtockholder ſhall forfeit, to the uſe of the company, all monies paid antecedently to ſuch failure or default, but no forfeiture ſhall take place after ten dollars on each ſhare ſhall have been paid; but as it is requiſite that means ſhall be taken to ſecure the regular payment of the ſubſequent inſtalments, therefore, if any ſtockholder ſhall fail to make regular payment of any inſtalment after ten dollars ſhall have been paid, ſuch ſtockholder's money in bank ſhall remain free from intereſt, and not entitled to dividend until ſuch inſtalment or call ſhall be made good, and the dividend thereafter to be paid to ſuch ſtockholder, (as well upon the money by him regularly paid as upon the money paid after default,) ſhall be calculated only from the time when ſaid laſt inſtalment was made good.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That no ſubſcriber or ſtockholder, or member of the ſaid company, ſhall be anſwerable in his perſon or individual property for any contract or engagement of ſaid company, or for any loſſes, deficiencies or failures, of the capital ſtock of the ſaid company, but the whole of the ſaid capital ſtock, together with all property, rights and credits, belonging to the ſaid inſtitution, and nothing more, ſhall at all times be anſwerable for the demands againſt the ſaid company.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That the affairs of the bank ſhall be managed by eighteen directors and a preſident, eight of whom, and the preſident, ſhall reſide in the city of Annapolis or Anne-Arundel county, and the other ten as follows: One from each county of the weſtern ſhore, Anne-Arundel county excepted; and the affairs of the branch bank by fifteen directors and a preſident, eight of whom, and the preſident, ſhall reſide in the town of Eaſton, or Talbot county, and the other ſeven as follows: One from each county of the eaſtern ſhore, Talbot county excepted; theſe directors are to be choſen by the ſtockholders of each ſhore in perſon or by proxy, at the time of making payment of the ſecond inſtalment; that is to ſay, the ſtockholders of the weſtern ſhore ſhall chooſe the directors of the bank at Annapolis, and the ſtockholders on the eaſtern ſhore ſhall chooſe the directors of the branch bank at Eaſton; the number of directors is in no caſe to exceed eighteen for the weſtern ſhore, or fifteen for the eaſtern ſhore; and as the ſtate acquires a right to elect directors, by paying up on the reſerved ſhares, in the ſame proportion the number of directors to be choſen by the ſtockholders ſhall decreaſe, but the ſtate ſhall not have a right to elect more than two directors reſiding in Annapolis, or Anne-Arundel county, nor more than two directors reſiding in Eaſton, or Talbot county, out of her whole number of directors; and after the ſtate ſhall have paid her inſtalments, entitling her to elect the two directors at Annapolis, and the two at Eaſton, ſhe ſhall be entitled, on paying the next inſtalment, to chooſe her directors from any counties on the weſtern and eaſtern ſhore, except Anne-Arundel and Talbot counties; provided always, that not more than one director ſhall be choſen from any one county; and the ſtockholders, at the next ſucceeding annual election, ſhall make their election of directors from the counties, excluding Anne-Arundel and Talbot counties, and the counties from whence the ſtate legiſlature ſhall have made their choice; provided, that no county director ſhall be eligible for more than two years ſucceſſively, and that one director from Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, and one from Eaſton and Talbot, ſhall be annually excluded; ſtockholders actually reſident within the United States, and none other, to vote by proxy; and after the firſt election no ſhare or ſhares which have not been holden four calendar months prior to the day of election ſhall confer a right of ſuffrage.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That in chooſing directors, the ſtockholders ſhall be entitled to vote as follows: For one ſhare and not exceeding two, one vote each; for every two ſhares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every four ſhares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every ſix ſhares above thirty, and not exceeding ſixty, one vote; for every eight ſhares above ſixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten ſhares above one hundred, one vote; but no perſon or body politic ſhall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes, and all votes at elections ſhall be by ballot, delivered in perſon or by proxy.

X. *And be it enacted*, That no perſon can be admitted to take his ſeat as a director, unleſs he ſhall be at the time a ſtockholder, except in the appointment of directors on behalf of the ſtate, and if he ſhall at any time ceaſe to be a ſtockholder, he ſhall ceaſe to be a director.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That the preſident and directors firſt choſen ſhall hold their ſeats for twelve months, and may be re-elected at the regular annual elections, with the exceptions before made; if the preſident ſhall be choſen out of the number of directors, his place ſhall be ſupplied by the directors from among the ſtockholders; and if a vacancy ſhall at any time happen among the directors, by death, reſignation or otherwiſe, the directors ſhall elect a director to fill the vacancy for the reſidue of the year from among the ſtockholders.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That in caſe of ſickneſs, or neceſſary abſence, of the preſident, he ſhall, in writing, appoint one of the board of directors to act as preſident *pro tempore*.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That the board of directors for the bank and branch bank ſhall reſpectively have power to appoint a caſhier, and other officers and ſervants, for executing the buſineſs of the company, and to allow ſuch compenſation for their ſervices reſpectively as ſhall be reaſonable; no director ſhall be entitled to any emolument, unleſs the ſame ſhall have been allowed by the ſtockholders at a general meeting; the ſtockholders ſhall make ſuch compenſation to the preſidents for their extraordinary attendance at the bank as ſhall appear to them reaſonable.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That the board of directors ſhall have power to purchaſe, rent or leaſe, proper buildings for the bank and branch bank, and to

have such houses fitted up and secured with vaults, &c. at the expence of the company.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That the board of directors at Annapolis and Easton, jointly, shall have power to make, revise, alter or annul, rules, orders, by-laws and regulations, for the government of the company, and that of their officers, servants and affairs, as a majority of them shall deem expedient, provided they are not contrary to law or the constitution; provided always, that no rule or regulation shall entitle a director to obtain discounts on terms different from those prescribed for other persons; and provided also, that no director shall be indulged with discounts beyond one thousand dollars per week.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That the company shall in no case be concerned in any article but notes, bills of exchange, mortgages, stock of the United States, or bullion, except in case of debts due to the bank, then they shall be fully justifiable in taking any kind of security which they can obtain.

XVII. *And*, whereas it would greatly tend to promote the agricultural and manufacturing interests, if this bank should be authorised to make loans on more extended principles than have heretofore been adopted by similar institutions in this state, *Be it enacted*, That the directors at the bank at Annapolis, and the directors of the branch bank at Easton, shall and they are hereby empowered and directed, on the application of any farmer, mechanic or manufacturer of this state, to open a cash account with such applicant for any sum not less than one hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, whereon the party obtaining such cash account may draw or pay in any sum not less than fifty dollars at any one time, and whereon a settlement shall take place semi-annually, the party thus drawing the cash paying an interest for what he may owe at the rate of six *per cent. per annum*, to be deducted on opening the account, and to be allowed interest on all sums returned from the time of payment; provided however, that no person shall obtain the benefit of any such cash account until he shall give such reasonable personal or landed security as the directors of the bank and branch bank respectively may require; provided also, that the directors of the bank at Annapolis, and the directors of the branch bank at Easton, shall not be obliged to lend money on such cash accounts to a greater amount, at any one time, than one fifth part of their capital stock respectively.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That ordinary discounts may be made by the president and any four directors, but the president and six directors shall be necessary for the purpose of transacting the general business of the company.

XIX. *And be it enacted*, That the directors of the bank and branch bank are hereby authorised to receive deposites of money, and if such deposites shall be for six months certain, they are authorised to pay an interest of four *per cent. per annum*, or three *per cent.* if to be drawn on demand, and the directors are authorised to issue their notes on such deposites in such reasonable proportion as they may judge prudent and expedient, not exceeding the sums so deposited.

XX. *And be it enacted*, That the stock in the Farmers Bank of Maryland may be transferred by the holder, in person or by power of attorney, at said bank, or at the branch bank at Easton, but all debts actually due to the company by a stockholder offering to transfer, must be discharged before such transfer shall be made.

XXI. *And be it enacted*, That the dividends of the profits of the company shall be made at the end of the first year, and half yearly thereafter, and at the end of every three years a dividend shall be made of surplus profits, which dividend shall be payable to the stockholders on their respective shores at the bank and branch bank.

XXII. *And be it enacted*, That the books, papers, correspondence, funds, and every transaction of the company, shall at all times be freely open to the inspection of the directors, a majority of whom of the bank and branch bank, or any number of stockholders not less than thirty, and holding not less than three hundred shares, may, at any time, call a general meeting of the stockholders, for objects relative to the interests of the company, they giving six weeks notice in the public prints, and expressing in said notice the points or objects to be deliberated upon at such meeting.

XXIII. *And be it enacted*, That should it happen that a part of the shares in this bank allotted to any county shall not be subscribed for, and shall be returned to the commissioners at Annapolis or Easton, the directors of each bank shall give at least six weeks public notice of the number of shares on each shore which shall not be subscribed, and shall notify the time when they will open books at Annapolis and Easton for the disposal of such shares.

XXIV. *And be it enacted*, That whenever the state shall become a stockholder to an amount not less than forty thousand dollars, she shall be entitled to appoint two directors, one for each shore, and for every additional eighty thousand dollars paid by the state, to the amount of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, she shall be entitled to appoint two additional directors in manner as aforesaid; and when the whole amount allotted to the state shall be paid up, then the state shall be entitled to elect eleven directors, to wit: Six for the western and five for the eastern shore.

XXV. *And be it enacted*, That before the president and directors shall act as such, they shall take an oath, or affirmation, that they will faithfully, diligently and honestly, perform the duties of their station; and the cashier, the book-keeper and clerks, shall also take a similar oath, or affirmation, and shall besides give bonds, with security, to the satisfaction of the board of directors, for the faithful discharge of their duties in their several stations.

XXVI. *And be it enacted*, That all notes offered for discount by any person or persons, shall, on the face thereof, be made negotiable at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and when the drawer shall not reside in Annapolis or Easton, such note shall be made payable at the house of some person at Annapolis or Easton, and notice given by the proper servant of the bank at said house, that such note hath become due, shall be to all intents and purposes held and considered to be as completely binding on the drawer and endorsers as if notice had been personally served on each of them.

XXVII. *And be it enacted*, That any director, officer, or other person holding any share or capital of the said bank stock, who shall commit any fraud or embezzlement, touching the money or property of the bank, shall be liable to be prosecuted, in the name of the state, by indictment, for the same, in any court of law in this state, and upon conviction thereof, shall, besides the remedy that may be had by action in the name of the President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, for the fraud aforesaid, forfeit all his share or stock in the said bank to the company.

XXVIII. *And be it enacted*, That all persons who shall become subscribers to the said bank, their successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby made a corporation and body politic, by the name and style of The President, Directors and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and by that name shall be and are hereby made able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in any courts of record, or any other place whatsoever, and also to make, have and use, a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew, at pleasure, and to make, issue and negotiate notes, and generally to do and execute all such acts, matters and things, as to them shall appertain under the clauses of this act.

XXIX. *And be it enacted*, That the following rules and provisions shall form and be fundamental articles of the constitution of the said corporation, viz.

1. The capital stock of the Farmers Bank shall be a joint stock, and shall be managed by the directors of the bank at Annapolis, and by the directors of the branch bank at Easton, for the joint benefit of the stockholders of the western and eastern shores, and for the benefit of the state of Maryland, when the state shall become interested.

2. The proportion of the said capital to be employed by the bank at Annapolis shall be three fifth parts, and the proportion of the branch bank at Easton shall be two fifth parts, but if it shall happen that the directors at Annapolis, or at Easton, shall find that they have a surplus of money which they cannot advantageously employ, it shall be the duty of such board of directors, to give to the other information of such surplus capital, and if the other can find advantageous use for said surplus, it shall be remitted to the bank which can advantageously employ it.

3. Books shall be kept at Annapolis, and at Easton, on which shall be fairly entered the stock subscribed and paid for by the stockholders of such shore, and transfers from A. to B. shall be made on the books of the bank, or of the branch bank, on proper application of the stockholders.

4. As the Farmers Bank consists of a bank and branch bank, the general accounts shall be kept at the bank at Annapolis, and the course of operations shall be as follows: The directors of the bank at Annapolis shall furnish the directors of the branch bank at Easton with the proportion of the capital stock allotted to said branch, in specie, and shall, at the same time, supply a proportionate amount of notes, signed by the president of the bank at Annapolis, and countersigned by the cashier, made payable at the branch bank, and each note shall, on the face of it, have a blank, to be filled up by the president of the branch bank with his name, in his own hand writing; and the branch bank shall stand charged on the books of the bank at Annapolis with such remittance; and it shall be the duty of the directors of the branch bank, at the end of the first year of its incorporation, and half yearly thereafter, to render to the directors of the bank at Annapolis, a clear account of all expences attending the conducting of the said bank, together with an account of the nett profits resulting therefrom, in order to the striking of a dividend, which shall be done at Annapolis, but such dividend shall be paid to the stockholders at the bank or at the branch bank; that is to say, the dividends on stock standing on the books of the bank shall be paid at Annapolis, and the dividends on stock standing on the books of the branch bank shall be paid at Easton. The total amount of the debts which the said corporation shall at any one time owe, whether by bond, bill, note or other contract, shall not exceed double the amount of the capital actually paid into the said bank; provided, that the money deposited in the said bank for safe keeping shall not be considered as the debts of the bank within the provision of this clause, (unless the contracting of any greater debt shall have been previously authorised by a law of the state;) in case of excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their natural and private capacities, and an action of debt may in such case be brought against them, or any of them, or their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court of record in this state, by any creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt the said corporation, or the lands, tenements, goods or chattels of the same, from being

liable for and chargeable with the said excess; and

of the said directors who may have been absent

the said excess was created, or who may have differed

from the resolution or act whereby the same was

ated, may respectively exonerate themselves from

so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact,

of their absence or dissent, to the governor of the

and to the stockholders at a general meeting,

they shall have power to call for that purpose.

XXX. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall

and continue in force for the term of ten years,

thence until the end of the next session of assembly.

XXXI. *Provided always, and be it enacted*, That

if a sum not less than three hundred thousand dollars

shall not have been subscribed, and one hundred

fifty thousand dollars paid in, prior to the said

day of October next, that then and in that event

charter and act of incorporation shall cease and be

no effect.

XXXII. *And be it enacted*, That in the event

the charter ceasing and becoming void as aforesaid,

the said commissioners who received the subscriptions

and money aforesaid, unless they have transmitted the

money to the commissioners at Annapolis and Easton,

and in that event the commissioners at Annapolis and

Easton, shall cause the money subscribed and paid

aforesaid to be repaid to the respective subscribers,

or their assigns, and in case of non-payment, may be

respectively sued or warranted, as the case may require, and the payment enforced, in the same manner

as for their individual debts, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding; provided

that it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners respectively to deduct from the money received

as aforesaid the expences incurred in opening the subscriptions, and to apportion the same amongst the

subscribers, according to the respective sums by them

subscribed.

3

Anne-Arundel County Court,

APRIL TERM, 1805.

ON application to the justices of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of *Gottlieb J. Grammer*, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and four, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Gottlieb J. Grammer has resided, the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act, within the state of Maryland; and the said Gottlieb J. Grammer, at the time of presenting his petition aforesaid, having produced to the said court the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Gottlieb J. Grammer, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for six successive weeks, before the twenty-fourth day of July next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house of Anne-Arundel county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said twenty-fourth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Gottlieb J. Grammer's then and there taking the oath, by the said act provided, for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,

6X

NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. County court.

April 22, 1805.

Anne-Arundel County Court,

APRIL TERM, 1805.

THOMAS FOLKS, an insolvent debtor of Anne-Arundel county, having applied by petition, in writing, to Anne-Arundel county court, praying the benefit of an act for the benefit of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and four, and a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Thomas Folks being under an arrest upon mesne process for a debt due before the passage of the said act, and having proved to the satisfaction of the said court, that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of said act.—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Thomas Folks appear before the said court, at the court-house of Anne-Arundel county, on the twenty-fourth day of July next, then and there to produce to said court the assent, in writing, of creditors holding two thirds of the amount of his debts, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that the said day be and it is hereby appointed the time for said creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit, and that the said Thomas Folks give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy of it to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of the next six successive weeks.

Signed by order,

6X

NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at the Printing-Office,
(Price one dollar,)
The LAWS of MARYLAND,
Passed November session, 1804.

(LXIst YEAR.) THE (No. 3048.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1805.

OBSERVATIONS

On the act, entitled, An act to eſtabliſh a bank, and incorporate a company, under the name of The Farmers Bank of Maryland, and for other purpoſes.

THE following explanations were prepared to remove objections which had been urged to diſcourage ſubſcriptions to the Farmers Bank, previouſly to the paſſage of the law of incorporation, and are now offered, under an impreſſion that the ſubject is ſtill not ſufficiently underſtood, and that the principles of the inſtitution have been much miſrepreſented.

The arguments of the opponents to the ſyſtem have been principally to the following effect: *That banks are calculated ſolely to aid commercial operations; that Annapolis and Eaſton, not being commercial, are improper ſituations for a bank; and that the agricultural intereſt neither required, nor could ſupport, an inſtitution of this nature.* That part of theſe objections which relates to Annapolis and Eaſton, being diſconnected with the general chain of reaſoning on the ſubject, will be previouſly diſcuſſed.

Although the accommodation and promotion of the agricultural intereſt of Maryland was certainly the primary, yet it was not the excluſive, object of the Farmers Bank; it was imagined, that by extending the benefits of a monied inſtitution of this nature to Annapolis and Eaſton, the commercial intereſts of thoſe places, and conſequently of the ſtate at large, might be eſſentially promoted. It is unqueſtionably true, that at this time the merchants of both places are but little engaged in foreign commerce, but the want of ſuch an inſtitution as the one now contemplated by law, or rather the collection of all the active capital of the ſtate at Baltimore, may ſufficiently account for this fact; to convince the moſt ſceptical that it is a principal cauſe of the depreſſed ſtate of Annapolis, the following obſervations are ſuggeſted.

The harbour of this city opening to the Cheſapeake, is one of the ſafeſt and moſt commodious of the United States; it enjoys the ineſtimable advantage of being rarely cloſed with ice in the ſevereſt winters. At that ſeaſon, therefore, of the year, when the commerce of Baltimore is excluded from its own harbour, it finds a ſafe and convenient refuge at Annapolis, whence, with little exertion and leſs riſk, foreign mercantile operations might be carried on during thoſe months when they muſt neceſſarily ceaſe at Baltimore, or a rambling ſpeculation be ſubſtituted for regular commerce. So convenient a winter harbour, even without a town, would be of great advantage to Baltimore; but connected with a town, and that town furniſhed with a bank, it would be ineſtimable. For inſtance, if the cargoes of the Baltimore ſhipping that lay idle in the harbour of Annapolis during the late winter, could have been ſold or ſtored there, and other cargoes furniſhed, what an immenſe ſum would have been ſaved to the commerce of Baltimore?

With a city already well built, intelligent inhabitants, merchants in many inſtances wealthy, and ſo excellent an harbour, Annapolis, deſtitute of foreign commerce, exhibits a political phenomenon amidſt the commercial enterprize and rapid improvement which at preſent diſtinguiſh the United States. It is true, that hitherto the capital of the ſtate, its exiſtence has been too much connected, in public opinion, with the variable diſpoſitions of the legiſlative body. That this uncertainty has created a ſtagnation in the purſuits of induſtry, to a certain degree, is admitted, but its citizens could never have ſo long ſubmitted to a ſtate of ſuſpenſe and dependence, when the ſources of independence and affluence lay open before them, if ſome more powerfully and extenſively operating cauſe had not weakened the ſpirit of enterprize, and unnerved the arm of induſtry; and no other cauſe could have produced ſo extraordinary an effect, but the entire monopoly of the monied inſtitutions of the ſtate at Baltimore. Theſe obſervations flow from no jealouſy of the well earned advantages of that truly reſpectable and flouriſhing city: on the contrary, her proſperity is conſidered as inſeparably connected with that of the country around her; they flow from a wiſh to ſee her, like Boſton, ſurrounded by a Newbury-Port, a Salem, and other flouriſhing commercial towns, all foſtered by their ſeparate monied inſtitutions. And in this view the Farmers Bank itſelf will be found eminently calculated to promote her proſperity, for every facility given to thoſe employed in agriculture, that would enable them to be more punctual; every impulſe given to the cultivation of the ſoil, that would increaſe its produce, muſt unqueſtionably operate principally in favour of the great emporium of the ſtate; and even the accommodations of the bank, as far as they could be ſpared from the primary objects of the inſtitution, would no doubt prove frequently as ſerviceable to the commerce, as its ſituation will be convenient to the merchants of Baltimore.

The want of back country has been urged by ſome as the principal cauſe of the depreſſion of Annapolis, but certainly New-York and Norfolk, without any back country excluſively attached to them, are rapidly taking the lead of the commercial cities of America, and if ever the maſs of produce which the Suſquehanna muſt ſoon pour into the market, ſhould find its way through Maryland, as nature ſeems to have deſigned, Annapolis affords the firſt and beſt harbour for its foreign ſhipment, and in that event, even the merchants of Baltimore, would probably prefer continuing the craft in which they may be intereſted, in a direct courſe to this port, to a reverſe courſe up the Patapſco, which it would generally require a change of wind to accompliſh. Annapolis too, is ſituated in the heart of the country producing the fine tobaccoes, which, in a great degree peculiar to her ſoil, muſt long continue the principal ſtaple of Maryland; ſhe is more convenient to the extenſive peninſula, which ſtretches to the eaſtward of the route from Baltimore to Waſhington, than either of thoſe cities, and ſhe is ſituated preciſely at the point of communication eſtabliſhed by nature between the two ſhores into which Maryland is divided.—A market opened here, devoted immediately to the object of vending abroad and procuring returns for the tobaccoes of Maryland, although it would interfere with a branch of trade but little regarded in the commerce of Baltimore, would yet prove of ineſtimable advantage to the ſtate at large. This trade, once ſteadily purſued, that fluctuation of price muſt neceſſarily ceaſe, which is now frequently ruinous both to the cultivator and the merchant, as the ſupply would ſoon be proportioned to the demand. This fluctuation is perhaps ſolely owing to the neglect of this commodity in the Baltimore market, until its ſcarcity produces a price abroad that promiſes an higher gain to a few adventurers than their ordinary objects of ſpeculation; then the ſudden riſe of price diverts a greater proportion of the labour of the community to the article than foreign conſumption requires, and no longer yielding a profit, it will hardly command any price at all, to the great injury of the diſappointed cultivator, and ſometimes to the ruin of the merchant.

In addition to theſe advantages, reſulting from her own ſituation and that of Baltimore, ſufficient to elevate Annapolis to a reſpectable rank as a commercial town, conſiderable benefits muſt be ultimately derived from a connexion with the Federal City, as it progreſſes to the important ſtation which the capital of an immenſe empire muſt hold. Rarely a winter paſſes that the long navigation of the Patowmack is not obſtructed by the ice; Annapolis, at the diſtance of leſs than forty miles, muſt, from its proximity, be preferred for winter communication to either Norfolk or New-York, the next neareſt winter harbours, and each two hundred and fifty miles diſtant.

Eaſton is ſituated in the centre of the eaſtern ſhore, that great peninſula formed by the waters of the Atlantic on one ſide, and thoſe of the Cheſapeake on the other, compriſes a greater extent of level fertile land, every where interſected by navigable waters, than can be found united in any one other tract, perhaps, on the ſurface of the globe; ſo rich a country cannot long remain without a great commercial city. Eaſton, from the rapid advances ſhe has already made to wealth and importance, ſeems deſtined to take the lead; and already her commercial operations would beneficially employ all the facilities which this inſtitution could ſpare to their aid.

Such are the advantages that commerce may derive from a bank eſtabliſhed at Annapolis and Eaſton; but it will be proper to cloſe the remarks on this part of the ſubject by obſerving, that the ſeſſions of the legiſlature being held at the one place, and thoſe of the ſupreme court at both, each nearly central to its reſpective ſhore, they are certainly the proper ſituations for a bank, intended for the accommodation of the agricultural part of the community; thither the country intereſt muſt perpetually reſort from every part of the ſtate; with theſe places they have at preſent conſtant communication, conſequently they can be there accommodated to their greateſt convenience and advantage.

The objection, as firſt ſtated, "that banks are calculated ſolely to aid commercial operations, and that the agricultural intereſt neither requires nor can ſupport an inſtitution of this nature," recurs now to be conſidered, and certainly the theory and practice of political economy prove, that the reverſe of this propoſition is nearer to the truth than the propoſition itſelf.

Land in an uncultivated and unimproved ſtate is but of little worth, its productions, and conſequent value, muſt for ever depend on the proportion of human induſtry that may be applied to it. Money, or ſome circulating ſymbolical repreſentation of property and induſtry, is more eſſentially neceſſary to its improvement and utility, and conſequently to landholders, than to any other object of property or claſs of ſociety. The owner of land may be deſtitute even of food and raiment, and he may want an houſe to ſhelter himſelf and family; he cannot divide his land into ſuch minute parts as would pay for articles of food, ſtill leſs into ſuch as would compenſate a tailor, carpenter or other mechanic, for their occaſional ſervices; he cannot, like the owner of perſonal property, tranſport it to a diſtant market for ſale, where a purchaſer may examine, buy and uſe it, without changing his reſidence or his plan of life; he muſt invite induſtry to his land, in order to uſe or improve it; if he can repreſent this immoveable property by an artificial circulating medium that will command induſtry, he may then procure, (becauſe he can pay for their ſervices,) labourers to till, and mechanics to improve, his land, and he may purchaſe ſtock and implements of agriculture; the induſtrious thus invited, and aſſembled on the land, not only produce from it the ſubſiſtence and convenience of the owner, but a ſupport alſo for themſelves, and for families which naturally grow up where ſuſtenance can be found; all the advantages of agriculture, population and domeſtic commerce, then ariſe, where nothing but a wilderneſs could exiſt without this artificial aid. To promote agriculture, therefore, by encouraging commerce, is beginning at the wrong end, it is, in truth, not leſs abſurd than to attempt to build a houſe by erecting a roof or upper ſtory before the baſement or foundation is ſecured. When lands are improved, and have become productive, commerce will be neceſſary to vend ſuperfluous produce; but there muſt be produce before it can be vended, and there ſhould be ſuperfluous produce before it ſhould be vended abroad, and whenever there is ſuperfluous produce, it will neceſſarily create commerce, even without the aſſiſtance of a bank at all, becauſe foreign commerce depends for its ſupport, not on the facilities of any one country, but on thoſe of the whole commercial world, which form a joint and active capital, ever in ſearch of commodities that will pay the expence of tranſportation from one country to another, and yield a moderate profit. The experience of theſe ſtates has demonſtrated the truth of theſe obſervations at every period of their hiſtory. The firſt ſettlers were by no means ignorant of the practical advantages to be derived from the foregoing principles; as the precious metals were not found here, and could not be commanded from abroad by indigent emigrants, a paper ſubſtitute could alone ſupply their place, and whenever the popular feeling and influence was not reſtrained by the diſtant and unfeeling hand of royal prerogative, loan-offices were eſtabliſhed, to enable landholders to improve their eſtates; on peruſing the hiſtory of the then colonies it will invariably be found, that wherever cultivation was aided by theſe inſtitutions, the progreſs in improvement was aſtoniſhing, not only in agriculture but in commerce, whilſt, on the contrary, wherever loan-offices were not eſtabliſhed, the land lay moſtly uncultivated, agriculture and commerce made ſlow advances, and the needy inhabitants were kept in wretched dependence on foreign merchants. To illuſtrate theſe principles, the following citation is made from the celebrated work of Sir James Steuart on Political Economy, vol. II, book xiv, chap. 3. "In countries where trade and induſtry are in their infancy, credit muſt be little known, and they who have ſolid property find the greateſt difficulty in turning it into money, without which induſtry cannot be carried on, and conſequently the whole plan of improvement is diſappointed. Under ſuch circumſtances, it is proper to eſtabliſh a bank upon the principles of private credit; this bank muſt iſſue upon land and other ſecurities. Of this nature are the banks of Scotland; to them the improvement of that country is entirely owing—although I have repreſented this ſpecies of banks, which I call Banks of Circulation upon Mortgage, as peculiarly adapted to countries where induſtry and trade are in their infancy, their uſefulneſs to all nations, who have, upon an average, a favourable balance upon their trade, will ſufficiently appear on examination of the principles upon which they are eſtabliſhed."

To become a great ſtate, to be highly commercial and opulent, it is neceſſary to commence, by giving every facility, every encouragement to agriculture, commerce will follow of courſe. Excluding, as unworthy of conſideration, thoſe caſual mercantile ſpeculations which ſometimes make the fortunes of a few individuals, and generally are purſued till they ruin double the number, money can be no ways employed ſo advantageouſly for a ſtate as in agriculture, particularly in a country like our own, where good land bears ſo great a proportion to the number of inhabitants; a given ſum of money expended in labour, implements of agriculture and ſtock, to cultivate and improve land, muſt yield more to a community than a like ſum applied to any other purpoſe; for the expenditures on land are aided by nature herſelf, who performs by far the greater part of the operation; the earth labours conjointly with man, and a product is the reſult, which owes but little of its value to his labour or ingenuity. In proportion as the product of this labour is applied to domeſtic commerce and exchange, it maintains an induſtrious population at home, who increaſe by their numbers the ſtrength and wealth of the ſtate; who furniſh a market here for our produce, without loading it with the expence of carrying it abroad, and augment the reſources of our own, inſtead of thoſe of foreign countries, where manufacturers muſt make conſumers pay for the taxes they are obliged to advance to the governments under which they live; and if ultimately a ſurplus produce ſhould be forced abroad for a market, loaded with freight and commiſſion, it will ſtill be exchanged for a greater proportion of foreign induſtry than it coſt at home, whilſt the countries we trade with have more hands in proportion to their lands than we have. On this ſubject, the following extract from the admired Treatiſe on the Wealth of Nations, by Sir Adam Smith, is made for the ſatisfaction of thoſe who cannot refer to the work itſelf, where the foregoing principles are concluſively eſtabliſhed. Vol. II, pages 48, 49. "No equal capital puts into motion a greater quantity "of productive labour than that of the farmer, not only his "labouring ſervants, but his labouring cattle, are productive "labourers. In agriculture too, nature labours along with "man, and although her labour coſts no expence, its pro"duce has its value, as well as that of the moſt expenſive "workmen. The moſt important operations of agricul"ture ſeem intended not ſo much to increaſe, though they "do that too, as to direct the fertility of nature towards "the production of plants moſt profitable to man," &c. &c. Again, page 50, "Of all the ways in which a capital can "be employed, it, (agriculture,) is by far the moſt advan"tageous to ſociety. The capital employed in agriculture, "and in the retail trade of any ſociety, muſt always reſide "within the ſociety, they muſt, generally too, though there "are ſome exceptions to this, belong to the reſident mem"bers of the ſociety."

From the experience both of Europe and America, the poſition of Smith, vol. I, page 361, "that banks furniſh "the beſt medium of circulation, ſo far as it is ſafe to ſub"ſtitute paper for the precious metals," ſeems now to be univerſally admitted, but the ſolidity of a bank, principally ſupported by operations with landholders, has been doubted, and the doubt has furniſhed an objection to the Farmers Bank. This will naturally excite ſurpriſe, when it is conſidered, that landed ſecurity has ever heretofore been admitted to be the beſt in the world; nor can it now be believed, that there exiſts a well judging individual in the ſtate, who would not ſooner lend his money on landed than on mercantile ſecurity; and what would be ſafe for one individual, muſt be equally ſafe for a number of individuals incorporated into a company. Notes iſſued on landed ſecurity have this ſolid advantage, that the ſecurity can neither be diminiſhed nor removed, it muſt remain for ever unimpaired; but notes iſſued on the paper of merchants, depend for their ſolidity on the life, health, ſkill, integrity and good fortune, not only of the merchants themſelves, who are known and truſted, but alſo on the life, health, ſkill, integrity and good fortune, of their numerous and unknown foreign correſpondents, and upon the ſafety of periſhable commodities, expoſed to the caſualties of an uncertain element. Sir James Steuart, treating at large on this ſubject, makes the following remarks. Vol. II, book xiv, chap. 6. "The notes in circulation may far exceed in amount the largeſt bank ſtock, and therefore it is not on the original ſtock, but on the ſecurities taken at iſſuing the notes, that the ſolidity of the two currencies is to be eſtimated; thoſe ſecured on private credit are as ſolid as lands and private eſtates, they ſtand on the principles of private credit; thoſe ſecured on the obligations of merchants and manufacturers, depending upon the ſucceſs of their trade, are good or bad in proportion; every bankruptcy of one of their creditors involves the bank, and carries off a part of their profit or their ſtock."

In ſupport of the objection to the ſolidity of banks iſſuing on landed ſecurity, the example of the Bank of Aire has been cited. That bank has been called a Land Bank, and to that principle of its eſtabliſhment its failure has been attributed; the hiſtory of the inſtitution will not only prove this aſſertion to be void of all foundation, but will furniſh the ſtrongeſt evidence in favour of the principles here contended for.—It is ſucciſtly this—The two old banks of Edinburgh, *which ever were, and ſtill are, chiefly ſupported by operations on landed ſecurity*, had given a great ſpur to induſtry and enterprize in Scotland, and with the induſtrious and well judging had brought into action many raſh

speculators, whose operations far exceeded their funds and the real circumstances of the country; their vast and expensive projects, extending to remote objects, were the cause of turning the balance of trade against Scotland; the old banks early foresaw the effects, and wisely curtailed their discounts, but in doing this they raised against them the whole host of speculators, who, instead of repaying, wanted to borrow more, and they had address enough to carry the public opinion against this prudential conduct of the old banks. It was on the chimerical basis of supporting the wild schemes of these projectors, that the bank of Aire was formed at an unfavourable crisis; with an avowed intention of giving the most liberal and extensive accommodations; it fell, of course, into the hands of these adventurers, who conducted it as they had managed their private speculations, and the institution soon blew up. Some patriotic noblemen and gentlemen of great landed property, who had inconsiderately become stockholders to small amounts, with the most laudable intentions, were much injured, as they were not protected by an act of the legislature, similar to the seventh clause of the law for incorporating the Farmers Bank, limitting the loss of the stockholders to the amount of their stock. To this extent only was the bank of Aire a land bank, *some of the stockholders were landholders*, but they did not issue their notes on landed security; their notes however were ultimately paid, *and paid too from land*, because the landed gentlemen were compelled to pay for themselves and the wild projectors with whom they unfortunately associated. —For the substance of the foregoing recital, see Smith's Wealth of Nations, vol. I, p. 390 to 394, and Sir James Steuart, still more at large on the subject.

In the mean-time the old banks of Edinburgh saw the explosion without any injury to themselves, and very soon repaired the mischief done to the community by this wild scheme To illustrate the advantages which they and similar institutions have wrought in favour of England and Scotland, the following passages are cited from Sir Adam Smith and Montefiore. Smith's Wealth of Nations, vol I, page 369 to 370. "The commerce of Scotland, which at present is not very great, was still more inconsiderable when the two first banking companies were established, and those companies would have had but very little trade, had they confined their business to discounting bills of exchange; they invented, therefore, another method of issuing their promissory notes, by granting what they called Cash Accounts; that is, by giving credit to the extent of a certain sum, (two or three thousand pounds for example,) to any individual who could procure two persons of undoubted credit, and good *landed* estate, to become security for him, that whatever money should be advanced to him, within the sum for which the credit had been given, should be repaid on demand, together with legal interest; credits of this kind are, I believe, commonly granted by banks and bankers in all the different parts of the world, but the easy terms on which the Scotch banking companies accept of repayment, are, so far as I know, peculiar to them, and have been, perhaps, the principal cause both of the great trade of those companies, and the benefit which the country has received from it. Whoever has a credit of this kind with one of the companies, and borrows a thousand pounds upon it, for example, may repay this sum piece-meal, by twenty or thirty pounds at a time, the company discounting a proportionate part of the interest, &c. *All merchants, therefore, and almost all men of business*, find it convenient to keep such accounts with them, and are thereby interested to promote the trade of those companies, by readily receiving their notes in all payments, and encouraging all those with whom they have any influence to do the same, &c &c. And thus *almost the whole money business of the country* is transacted by means of them; hence the great trade of those companies." Montefiore, vol. I, p. 235, 236, (American edition,) speaking of the bank of Scotland, remarks, that the bank of Edinburgh is conducted on precisely the same principles, and continues to observe, "the shares are only £. 83 6 8 sterling each, but from the flourishing state of its affairs, they usually sell for nearly double that sum. Any person, (he adds,) may deposite money here at the rate of four per cent. if to lie for four months, or three per cent. if to be drawn on demand. Another species of transaction peculiar to this, and the other Scotch banks, is, that the directors grant credits from £. 200 to £. 1000, principally to persons engaged in trade, *agriculture* and manufactories, on their giving bond, with approved security On this a cash account is opened with the party to whom credit is given, who may draw or pay in any sum, not under twenty pounds, paying interest on what he owes at the rate of five per cent. Every half year accounts are adjusted, and although there are thousands of these cash credits, so careful is the bank of the securities they take, there is hardly ever an instance of any loss. These credits have been of incalculable benefit to the country, and they are now dispersed all through Scotland, there being no less than *twenty-four* different branches of the bank in the principal towns of that part of the kingdom."

These decisive examples from England and Scotland have not escaped our clear sighted neighbours of the northern states; among their numerous and increasing banks, most of them extend their aid to the agricultural interest, and some are established to lend exclusively on landed security, particularly one in Boston, and one in New-York. See Montefiore on Banks *Sub. fine.*

The objection that the nature of bank accommodations, limitted to sixty days, is not calculated to serve, and may ruin, planters and farmers, will be found, on examination, to be equally destitute of foundation. Farmers have not been injured in England or Scotland, but on the contrary have been highly benefitted by bank accommodations, as we have observed from the best authority, and it would be difficult to discover what can distinguish the agricultural interest of those countries from that of our own. Were these accommodations really to cease at the end of sixty days, still they might frequently prove beneficial; for in no country on earth is the nature of the cultivation so well adapted to temporary loans; crops come in twice a year, the tobacco from March till May, and the wheat from September to November; in the intervals, frequent occasions occur when a farmer or planter could borrow to convenience and profit, and repay with much more certainty than a merchant, who depends upon the safe return of a ship and cargo employed in foreign commerce. But it is a fact well known, that these accommodations, although nominally limitted to sixty days, yet are in reality seldom discontinued, where the security is undoubted, and the borrowers are industrious and thriving; but on the contrary, are renewed as long as customers may require, unless the bank is obliged to curtail its discounts, in which case timely notice is usually given.—Instead of merchants paying up their accommodations at the end of sixty days, it is a fact that will not be denied, that most of them renew, during their continuance in trade; and it cannot be supposed, that a bank established for the accommodation of the landed interest, would subject its safe customers to more inconvenient conditions than are imposed on merchants in mercantile banks

To render the institution as convenient as possible to landholders, and to avoid the necessity of providing endorsers in town, as the present banks require, the law provides for the appointment of a director in each county, who may give the necessary information respecting the circumstances of country drawers and endorsers; and finally, to remove the very ground of this objection, the principle of Cash Accounts has been introduced into the establishment with all the latitude, and agreeably to the improvements, made by the banks of Scotland, as they have been just stated on the authority of Smith and Montefiore. Loans will therefore be granted on open accounts, to be settled every six months, but renewable at discretion, and repayable in small sums, each repayment stopping a proportionable part of the interest; this process will be attended with these important advantages, *that where payments are made by checks on the bank*, receipts that can be legally authenticated will be preserved at the expence of the institution, of which the planter and farmer may avail themselves without risk or trouble, and that the present serious danger of counterfeit notes will be wholly avoided. Such are the advantages resulting to individuals, but the benefit to the institution is still greater; as it will, in a great degree, diminish the number, it will prevent the overloading circulation with notes, and their consequent return on the bank to be exchanged for specie. The usual process will be thus: A. has a cash account at bank, and owes B. a sum of money, for which he gives him a check. B. will find that the money is more safe, and nearly as convenient, when lodged in the bank, as in his own chest; and as a check on the bank will generally answer all the purposes of money or notes, he will perceive it to be his interest, instead of drawing the money, to have a cash account opened in his favour, on which the draught of A. is passed to his credit He then may draw in favour of C. or D. as his occasions require, and C. or D. will find it equally their interest to act in the same manner. When therefore a number of men of business have cash accounts at bank, it will necessarily follow, that notes will seldom be issued to them, and the purposes of those customers will generally be answered, and their mutual payments made, by debitting one and creditting the other, on the books of the bank, without the advance of a shilling, either in notes or specie, and yet the bank will draw an interest on the full amount of all those several transactions. It is this process that has produced such wonderful advantages from the Scotch banks, without exposing them to injury, or even hazard, as has just been stated

In addition to cash accounts, there is another provision introduced by the law, which distinguishes this institution from any other bank hitherto established in America, and which is peculiarly calculated to promote the interest and convenience of planters and farmers; that is, receiving deposites of money, and paying an interest on them of four per cent. if for six months certain, and three per cent. if to be returned on demand. It has been found by experience, that the banks of Edinburgh, the most solid and flourishing perhaps in Europe, can well afford to pay this interest on deposites, although they receive but five per cent legal interest on their loans; the profits of this institution, on such transactions, must necessarily be more considerable, as their loans will yield a legal interest of six instead of five per cent. and yet, to individuals, the Farmers Bank offers the advantage of being the only institution of the kind in America that allows any interest at all on deposites The great benefit those engaged in agriculture will derive from this provision consists in this, that it will afford them a moderate annual profit on money that would otherwise be dead on their hands, and that it will give a steady value to land, by increasing the number of purchasers. It is well known that a considerable time must elapse before a planter or farmer can raise a sum sufficient to purchase a tract of land, and when he has raised the money, the land he wants may not at that time be in the market, and he must take time before he can procure such land as will suit him; during the whole term therefore requisite to raise and collect the sum, and to effectuate the purchase, the money must lie idle, for if he risks keeping it at home, or deposites it in some other bank for safety, it will yield him no interest whatever, but if he lends it to an individual, or vests it in some stock, so as to draw an interest from it, he can no longer command the principal when an opportunity offers of making the purchase he wishes. The Farmers Bank, therefore, which will receive the money on deposite, allow a moderate interest for its use, and return it at the moment it may be wanted, is precisely the institution that will suit the landed interest.

But it has been farther objected, that farmers and planters are so deficient in punctuality that they cannot be relied on as customers of a bank. General reflections, when fairly examined, almost invariably prove unjust. It is not expected that all farmers and planters are to be credited at the bank. A bank is intended to promote industry, not to encourage extravagance. Those who are worthy of credit, it is presumed, will only be credited, and that there are a sufficient number of such characters among the planters and farmers of Maryland, who would be customers of the bank, cannot rationally be doubted. The authors before cited do not make any complaint of a want of punctuality in the agricultural interest of England or Scotland; on the contrary, it will be recollected that they give a decided preference to landed customers; and why should it be supposed that the planters and farmers of Maryland, as a body, are less honest than those of England, Scotland, or any other country whatever? Promptitude and punctuality in payments depend more on the aid and facilities afforded by monied institutions, than on the moral qualities of any class or description of persons; but it has always been believed, and in general it will be found true, that the pursuits of agriculture are more favourable to morals than the occupation of buying and selling, and living by the gain. Let the landholders be provided with the same means, and make it equally their interest to be punctual, by rendering punctuality indispensable to future accommodations, and no candid mind can suppose, that the American farmer or planter will yield to the European landholder, or American merchant, in either integrity or punctuality.

There is but one other objection, now recollected, that remains to be replied to, which is, that the Farmers Bank would be more liable to runs for specie, and being without foreign commerce to supply it, would consequently be more liable to failure. This position is unfounded in all its parts. Specie will always be commanded, whilst the produce of the country can command the notes of any bank. The risk of failure can therefore only depend on the quantity of notes the bank may issue in proportion to its capital and deposites. The provisions in this institution for transacting its business by cash accounts, and giving an interest on deposites, will render it morally impossible that an over proportion of its notes can be at any time in circulation. But exclusive of this consideration, the customers of the Farmers Bank will be, generally, persons who will employ their loans in internal exchange, by which they will be in a manner absorbed. On the contrary, the mercantile banks loan to merchants employed in the India or other trades, that require gold or silver; such customers will naturally resort for specie to the banks, whose notes they are thus possessed of, and the operations of trade do not admit of the delay requisite to exchange them for the notes of other banks. In fact, individuals can seldom collect a sufficient quantity of the notes of any one bank to make a dangerous run. This can only be done by some other institution, and whilst a jealousy of all paper currency exists, that will long continue America, the directors of no bank will be so rash to risk a serious injury to any similar establishment The credit of all bank notes is so much interwove that the failure of one bank will for a number years endanger that of all others. But if such an tempt should be made, the directors of the Farmers Bank will not be asleep, and it will be certainly ea for them to retort on any other establishment, pr vided as they will be with active agents in every co ty, in the county directors, and with customers spr all over the state, who will know that their discou must be curtailed or stopped if the necessities of t bank require it; how easy would it be to change their notes for the more numerous notes of oth banks, always floating in circulation.

A candid review of the principles of the Farmers Bank will, (it is sincerely believed,) satisfy the pu lic mind, that no possible injury can result from establishment to any place, or description of perso but that, on the contrary, as far as human foresi can be trusted, it is calculated to produce all the b nefits to the public, and individuals, that can be ex pected from the institution of any bank whatever.

2

Farmers Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BOOKS will be opened at the county town in every county in the State of Maryland, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, on Tuesday, the 16th of July next, and continue open on Wednesday the 17th, agreeably to law, if the shares are not all taken on the first day.

May 13, 1805. 3

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted for officers fees for the two last years, that unless they make payment by the 10th of August they will be executed for the same, without respect to persons.

2 JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 3, 1805.

Taxes must be paid.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Anne-Arundel county, that he shall himself, or by deputy, call in the course of a very short time on all those indebted for their taxes, when he hopes they will be prepared to settle, otherwise he must, though very disagreeable, enforce payment as the law directs, and as he himself may sustain great injury by delay, it is hoped and expected that this notice will be attended to, as it most assuredly will be by him; it will be considered a favour if persons who may find it convenient, will call at LEWIS DUVALL'S store, Annapolis, and pay their accounts.

2 ZACH. DUVALL, Jun. Co. Col.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 17th of June, at Mr. EDWARD HALL'S quarter, where Mr. Ezekiel Phelp's lately resided, at 12 o'clock, for cash,

TWO negro lads, Dick and Jack, taken as the property of Martha and Edward Hall, to satisfy sundry officers fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Late Sheriff.

May 29, 1805. 2X

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery, will be SOLD, on Monday the twenty-fourth of June next, on the premises, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, for ready money, the following tracts or parcels of land, all lying adjoining each other, about two miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, viz.

YOUNG'S LOCUST PLAINS, containing 150 acres, HENDERSON'S MEADOWS, containing 105 acres, and ADDITION TO SAMPSON, containing 102 acres. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, A. M. Good and sufficient titles will be made on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and the payment of the purchase money. The above lands are well wooded with hickory, oak, and yellow pine.

2 JOHN WELCH, Trustee.

May 27, 1805.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT seven years of the time of a likely active negro man, about seventeen years of age. Inquire of the Printers. 2

By virtue of a deed of trust from THOMAS M. SIMPSON to the subscriber, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 25th day of June next, on the premises,

PART of a tract of LAND, lying and being in Charles county, near Newport; this land is remarkably level, and the soil equal to any in that neighbourhood. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and a title given, when the purchase money is paid, by JOSEPH GREEN.

May 15, 1805. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters testamentary on the estate of MARGARET HALL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

ALLEN B. DUCKETT, Executor.

May 21, 1805. 4X

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Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, June 13, 1805.

THEATRE—ANNAPOLIS.

THE Theatre will open To-Morrow Evening with the Comedy of JOHN BULL, and the Farce of FORTUNE'S FROLIC; or, The TRUE USE of RICHES.

WE are authoriſed to ſay, that Doctor JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode river, will be a candidate at the enſuing election, for one of the repreſentatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legiſlature.

Rhode river, March 27, 1805.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

By private letters from Paris, we learn, that his majeſty the emperor Napoleon has preſented to Mr. Livingſton, late miniſter from the United States to the French court on behalf of the academy of arts eſtabliſhed in this city, and of which his majeſty is an honorary member, a very valuable collection, eſtimated at *fifty thouſand livres*—10,000 dollars.

New-York paper.

By the annual ſtatiſtical table publiſhed at Waſhington, by S. Blodget, jun. it appears, that the number of free inhabitants of the United States, and Louiſiana amounted in the year 1804, to 6,000,000—That the quantity of improved land in the United States was 38,950,000 acres—That the militia amounted to 1,500,000, and the ſeamen to 34,000 men—That the value of imports was 80,000,000 dollars, and the exports 77,699,074 dollars.—That the hard money in circulation amounted to 17,500,000, and the bank notes to 14,000,000, and the cuſtom-houſe bonds and caſh in the treaſury amounted to 16,500,000 dollars.

NEW-YORK, June 4.

FROM FRANCE.

By a paſſenger in the brig Alliance, from Nantes, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received the following intereſting information:

"His majeſty the emperor of France and king of Italy left Paris the 28th March laſt for Milan, there to be crowned king; the 25th of May was appointed for the coronation. Previous to leaving Paris, he was pleaſed to order the long pending American claims to be cloſed, reſerving three millions of livres to be applied to any unſubſtantiated claims that remained behind. The American miniſter had given notice to the ſeveral American claimants that he was ready to draw on the American government for the amounts of their reſpective awards, in ſuch ſums as they ſhould chooſe, and in francs.

"Mr. Livingſton, our late miniſter to the French court, had returned to Paris from Italy, and with his family was expected at Nantes, in order to embark for New-York in the ſhip Miſſiſſippi, captain H. Skidmore, to ſail the 10th or 15th of May.

"The Pope left Paris the 3d of April.

"General Murat has been created a prince, and appointed grand admiral of France.

The Toulon fleet had been out 19 days when the Alliance ſailed.

"Buſineſs was extremely dull at Nantes—there was a total ſtagnation. Colonial produced pouring in from all parts of America and Liſbon. Coffee was 48 ſous—cotton, dull.

"Some warm notes had paſſed between Mr. Armſtrong, the American miniſter, and M. Talleyrand, reſpecting the conduct of the American government towards Spain. Diſpatches reſpecting which are brought by the Alliance to the ſecretary of ſtate. Imperial Napoleon has told Mr. Armſtrong that the Spaniſh government cannot, nor ſhall not, pay the demands of America at preſent.

"It was reported that Lucien Buonaparte was arreſted in Italy, by order of Napoleon. Some ſaid he was in the temple at Paris.

"Admiral Bruix, commander of the Imperial flotilla at Boulogne, and inſpector of the coaſts of the Ocean, died in Paris the 20th of March, of grief, in conſequence of a blow in the face from the emperor, during a private audience at the Thuilleries."

June 5.

The brig Levant, arrived yeſterday from Malaga, touched at Gibraltar and got under way with the U. S. brig Syren, lieutenant Stewart, bound to Tangiers. Saw her afterwards in a bay where 2 Tripolitans were ſaid to be lying.

June 7.

Captain Edwards, from Madeira, informs, that news was received juſt before he ſailed, of the Toulon fleet having arrived at Cadiz; that they ran in there in the night; and that lord Nelſon was laying off the harbour. The Portugueſe were in expectation of a war with England; and ſeveral Britiſh men of war were daily off Madeira.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, June 4.

STEPHEN ARNOLD.

The notorious murderer and fugitive, who was apprehended at Pittſburg, was brought through this village on Monday the 12th inſt. by two of the advertiſing committee, where they made a ſhort ſtop. The priſoner conſcious of the atrocity of the crime he had perpetrated, and that the eyes of all who had an opportunity of ſeeing him, were caſt on him with indignation, anxiouſly endeavoured to conceal his guilty face. When they alighted and entered the inn, the blood ſtained criminal lay down on a bench, and turned towards the ceiling; ſo that it was ſcarcely poſſible to get a view of his face. A ſlight glance, however, was ſufficient to diſcover the ſhame, guilt, and apparent deſpair that were viſible in his countenance.

Thus, vengeance has arreſted the eſcaping offender, whoſe hands have been wantonly ſtained in the blood of feeble and inoffending innocence.—*Tioga pap.*

NEW-ORLEANS, April 23.

In our paper of Saturday, we ſtated that the ſch'r Felicity, had been reſcued from 2 Providence privateers by the revenue cutter Louiſiana.—We were led into a material error in particulars, and feel happy in having ſo early an opportunity of correcting it. On the 16th inſtant, capt. Newcomb was informed by captain Johnſon, at the Balize, that 2 privateers were cruiſing off the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi, who robbed or captured all veſſels that attempted to enter—and that they were then engaged in plundering the ſchooner Felicity of this port, from Campeachy. Captain Newcomb got ready for ſea with all poſſible diſpatch—at 2 P. M. ſtood out with a light breeze from the north: at 3, the privateers got under weigh with their prize, at half after three, captain Newcomb fired a ſignal and hoiſted his colours, which not being attended to, he fired two guns—the privateers ſtill crouded all ſail and kept the prize.—Capt. N. then fired a broadſide, which was returned by both privateers, when a warm action commenced and laſted for one hour, when the privateers abandoned the ſchooner, and ſheered off with crouded ſail. Captain N. took poſſeſſion of the ſchooner and brought her ſafe into the river, and then returned on his cruiſe. He received no injury in the action. The paſſengers in the Felicity who lay near the May Flower, one of the privateers, during the whole action, ſtate that ſhe ſuffered very conſiderably from the ſhot of the cutter. This action will be a warning to other pirates, how to interrupt our trade in this quarter.

MARIETTA, May 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectability reſiding at Kaskaskias, to his correſpondent in this place, dated April 7th.

"The Oſages are likely to be cut up root and branch, by a confederacy of almoſt all the Indian nations of the weſt; already blood has been ſpilt; and large bodies of men are in motion to attack their country. Mr. Van Bibber, with whom you are acquainted, has juſt returned from the Miſſouri—he ſtates to me, that about ten day ſince, a body of about four hundred of the Sacs, croſſed at a French village, at which place he was, about fifty miles from the mouth of the river, on their march to attack the Oſages."

BALTIMORE, June 7.

In confirmation of an article under the New-York head, relative to American claims on Spain, we have it in our power to ſtate, that information of an important nature has been received in this city from Madrid, corroborating the account that none of thoſe claims would be paid, and that diſcuſſions of ſo ſerious a nature had taken place between the Spaniſh court and our ambaſſador, as rendered it probable that the latter would ſpeedily retire from that kingdom.

[*United States Gazette.*]

We underſtand that ſome leading members of the Engliſh houſe of commons, (rumour ſays Mr. Wilberforce) has threatened in his ſenatorial capacity, to impeach Mr. Pitt, before the Britiſh nation, for a participation or connivance in the late enormous dilapidations committed by lord Melville, when treaſurer of the navy, and his colleague, Mr. Trotter. Mr. Wilberforce will reſt his accuſation upon the certain knowledge, that ſuch amazing ſums of the public treaſure, could not have been transferred, in any degree, without Mr. Pitt's knowledge as chancellor of the exchequer.

We learn, from private letters from Spain, that Mr. Munroe had left Madrid, on his return to London. The ſtate of the negotiation concerning the Louiſiana frontier was in train, but had not been finally adjuſted—and it was ſuppoſed would be determined at Paris.

[*Aurora.*]

MURDER.

Huntingtown, Calvert county, Md. May 27th, 1805.

On the 25th inſtant, an only daughter of a Mr. Ramſey, of this county, about nine or ten years old, was inhumanly murdered by a negro boy aged thirteen years. On being apprehended he confeſſed the deed, and ſtated the particulars. The child, he ſaid, had come for water to a ſpring near to the place where he was at work, when he aſked her for a drink; the girl, in her playfulneſs, threw ſome water in his face; on which the wretched unreflecting negro knocked her down with his hoe, and by repeated blows on the head mangled her ſkull in a manner indeſcribably ſhocking! He afterwards dragged her about eight or ten rods from the ſpring into a ſwampy copſe of wood, where ſhe was found the next morning by her afflicted father. The murderer is now in confinement in Prince-Frederick gaol. The boy is the property of a Mr. Brook.

THE DROPSEY CURED.

A perſon who was prodigiouſly ſwelled with this diſorder, put a large cupful of bohea tea into a teapot, ſteeped it, drank the liquor by degrees, and ate all the tea leaves, in the courſe of the forenoon. The ſame experiment was repeated in the afternoon, and for the two ſucceeding days. On the ſecond day the water began to decreaſe by natural evacuations, and on the third day it was totally diſſipated.

RENNEL'S CAVE IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

(From the Rev. Mr. Warner's Second Walk.)

"*Half way down hangs one who gathers Samphire.*"

"Though the cliff does not preſent to the eye ſo formidable a deſcent as the famous one at Dover, in the animated deſcription of our great dramatic bard, yet it is ſufficiently deep to excite our wonder at the hazardous practice which is very common amongſt the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, at the proper ſeaſon of the year. I mean the practice of gathering the *crithmum maritimum*, or rock ſamphire, which grows in great plenty along the ledges and down the perpendicular ſides of the cliff. Shakeſpeare, you may recollect, alludes to this mode of livelihood, and calls it, as he well might, "a dreadful trade," for few avocations are attended with ſo much danger. The method is ſimply this: the ſamphire gatherer takes with him a ſtout rope, and an iron crow bar, and proceeds to the cliff. Fixing the latter firmly into the earth at the brow of the rock, and faſtening the former with equal ſecurity to the bar, he takes the rope in his hand, and boldly drops over the head of the rock, lowering himſelf gradually till he reaches the crevices in which the ſamphire is found. Here he loads his baſket or bag with the vegitable, and then aſcends again to the top of the cliff by means of the rope. Carleſſneſs or caſualty, in a calling ſo perilous as this, will ſometimes produce terrible accidents. One was related to us, which, though not terminating fatally, was ſo full of horror, that to uſe a vulgar, but very expreſſive phraſe, it made our blood run cold.

"A few years ſince, one of theſe adventurers went alone to the ſpot we are ſpeaking of, to follow his accuſtomed trade. He fixed his crow bar, attached the cord to it, and deſcended the face of the rock. In the courſe of a few minutes he reached a ledge, which, gradually retiring inwards, ſtood ſome feet within perpendicular, and over which the brow of the cliff beetled, conſequently, in the ſame proportion. Buſily employed in gathering ſamphire, and attentive only to the object of profit, the rope ſuddenly dropped from his hand, and after a few oſcillations, but all without his reach, became ſtationary at a diſtance of four or five feet from him. Nothing could exceed the horror of his ſituation; above was a rock of ſixty or ſeventy feet in height, whoſe projecting brow would defy every attempt of his to aſcend it, and prevent every effort of others to render him aſſiſtance. Below was a perpendicular deſcent of an hundred feet, terminated by ragged rocks, over which the ſurge was breaking with dreadful violence. Before him was the rope, his only hope of ſafety, his only means of return; but hanging at ſuch a tantalizing diſtance, as baffled all expectation of his reaching it. Our adventurer was, fortunately, young, active, reſolute; he therefore quickly determined what plan to adopt; collecting all his powers into one effort, and ſpringing boldly from the ledge, he threw himſelf into the dreadful vacuum, and daſhed at the ſuſpended rope. The deſperate exertion was ſucceſsful; he caught the cord, and in a ſhort time was once more at the top of the rock."

PROPHECIES.

To the Editor of the N. York M. Advertiſer.

SIR,

According to the prediction of St. Cezaire, who in the year 1600 was biſhop of Arles, in the province of Languedoc, great events were to take place between the years 1800 and 1809. Part of them have been already accompliſhed. He ſays, "There ſhall be war; a peace of ſhort continuance; ſome partial events in both hemeſpheres; an almoſt general contention among the crowned heads; ſeveral ſcourges, as fire, ſhipwreck, earthquake, innundation, famine, plague, &c. God in his wrath will puniſh mankind, but will preſerve his choſen to repeople the world. A new order of things will take place, and continue for a thouſand years. Men will then relapſe into a ſtate of impiety, and become objects on whom the divine wrath will be poured out."

In the year 1796 a member of the Iriſh parliament predicted before the whole houſe many events which were to happen in Europe, ſpoke of the troubles which afterwards broke out in Ireland, and prophecied its preſervation.

Miſs Labrouſe, who was born in the city of Libourne, in France, foretold the revolution, the re-eſtabliſhment of religion, and the tranquillity which took place at the beginning of the preſent century.

Noſtradamus, a French aſtrologer, who wrote in the year 1500, predicted the deſtruction of the altar and the throne. He ſays, in one of his prophecies, "Between the ſigns of the Virgin and the Balance ſhall come a chief to reign in France;" and we now witneſs its fulfillment. It is well known to every body that the conſtellation of the Virgin governs from the 22d Auguſt to the 22d September, on which day until the 22d October, it is ſucceeded by that of the Balance; and during this latter month Buonaparte (now emperor) arrived in France from Egypt. It appears to me that he is deſignated in the Apocalypſe and in the Viſions of Daniel by the name of "the great Beaſt with ten horns, which ſhall deſtroy many kingdoms, and ſhall ſubdue the leopard." It is evident to me that he has been placed on the throne of France to execute the decrees of Heaven. X.

☞ *For new Advertiſements, Poetry, &c. ſee last page.*

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

The Hurricane.

Suggested by reading the account of one in Jamaica.

HOW fierce the tempeſt howls along the ſky!
With how much rage the clouds contending claſh!
Hoarſe thunders roar—and the aſtoniſh'd eye,
With terror meets the lightning's dreadful flaſh.

The tempeſt whiſtles through the ſounding grove:
"Loud ſhrieks the angry ſpirit of the wind;"
Its courſe directed by ſome hand above,
Reſolv'd to pour deſtruction on mankind.

Now dark and rapid roll the furious floods,
And ſwains and herds promiſcuous ſwell the tide;
Now fiercely ſweeping the uprooted woods;
Now flaſhing dreadful from the mountain's ſide.

The tott'ring turret now no longer ſtands,
Whoſe gilded ſpires appear'd to pierce the ſkies;
Raiſ'd by the labour of a thouſand hands—
In one rude heap, it undiſtinguiſhed lies.

Tremendous earthquakes rock the frighted world;
Now "boils the ocean from its loweſt bed;"
Indignant now the thunderbolts are hurl'd,
That pour deſtruction on the guilty head.

But hark! what means that agoniſing cry?
'Tis ſure ſome wretch devoted to the grave,
With outſtretch'd arms, and with a fearful eye,
He ſupplicates th' Almighty power to ſave.

See there, amidſt the general wreck he lies;
And to another now for mercy calls—
Almighty Heaven hear thoſe piercing cries!
And there behold the trembling victim falls.

Now fierce the tempeſt ſweeps along the ſky,
Or ruſhes furious o'er the fertile plains;
Whilſt from the clouds the vollied lightnings fly,
And blaſts the labours of the careful ſwains.

The wretched peaſant leaves his ruin'd home,
His much lov'd wife and children now no more;
Oblig'd, diſtracted, through the world to roam,
The ſacred gifts of bounty to implore;

Then ſtretch, oh! ſtretch the lib'ral hand, and give,
Nor hear unmoved the hapleſs tale of woe:
Supply his wants—oh! bid him longer live—
"'Tis what the happy to the unhappy owe."

PITY's TEAR.

WHEN Sorrow hangs the drooping head,
And Pain and Woe are near;
When all the hope and joy is fled,
How ſweet is Pity's tear!

When friends deſert, and foes aſſail,
When pride and ſcorn appear,
And innocence can nought avail,
How ſweet is Pity's tear!

Oh, then, ſweet Pity, loveliеſt maid,
My wandering ſpirit cheer;
And when by foes or friends betray'd,
Oh ſooth me with a tear!

A LOVER's RECEIPT;
OR, THE INFALLIBLE DOCTOR.

ADVISE your friend, grave man of art,
I find a ſtrange unuſual ſmart,
'Tis here—fierce ſymptoms at my heart
Diſcover.
'Tis pleaſures, pain, a mix'd degree,
My pulſe examine, here's your fee,
What think you can my ſickneſs be?
A Lover.
A Lover,—'tis my caſe too ſure,
O eaſe me ſtrait—I'll not endure,
Preſcribe, I'll follow cloſe the cure.
Take Hope.
But if ſhe (ſpite of ſpeech or pen,)
Prove coy—or falſe with other men,
Ah, Doctor!—what expedient then?
A Rope.

ANECDOTES.

NOT long ſince, a certain quack was addreſſed by one of his patients as follows: "Doctor, how is it, that when we eat and drink, the meat is ſeparated from the drink?" "Why, I will tell you, (replied the quack) in the neck there are two pipes, one of them is to receive meat, the other drink; at the top of theſe pipes is a lid, or clapper, and when we eat, this clapper ſhuts up the drink-pipe, and when we drink, it turns back upon the meat-pipe."—But, doctor, (ſays the patient) *it ſeems to me that clapper muſt play d——d ſharp, when we eat pudding and milk.*"

The Mail Coach.

A SAILOR, after having been ſtripped of almoſt all his ſhiners by ſome free-hearted laſſes in Wapping, took a place in one of the mail coaches from London. Arriving a few minutes before the time, he was firſt ſeated in the coach; preſently a gentleman ſtepped in, and a lady was about to follow, when Jack, yet ſmarting with a ſenſe of recent injury roared out, "Avaſt, avaſt, my miſtreſs; no woman here—this is a *male* coach."

WRAPPING PAPER.

☞ A few reams of WRAPPING PAPER, at 1 dollar per ream, for ſale at the Printing-Office.

From a late English publication.

SHOEING HORSES.

It has been univerſally the cuſtom, as it now generally is, in the ſhoeing of horſes, to pare the frog very much, and raiſe it from the ground by a thick beeled ſhoe. This practice is moſt pernicious, as it prevents and deſtroys the natural function of the frog; the ſhape and convexity of which clearly demonſtrate, that it was to come in contact with the ground, and to contribute its aid towards the ſupport of the animal. Experience proves, what might have been foreſeen, the diſtortion and diſeaſe ariſing from ſo violent a counteraction of the economy of nature. Mr. Coleman, profeſſor in the veterinary college, has found a certain and never failing mode of preventing and remedying theſe evils by applying a ſhoe thin at the heel, bringing the frog into contact with the ground, and expoſing it to preſſure, for which it is formed and deſtined. Thus the foot of the horſe is kept, or reſtored to health; and thus alſo, from that oblong or gibbous ſhape into which it is ſqueezed by the common practice of ſmiths and farriers, ignorant of anatomy and phyſiology, to the round form of nature, equally adapted to ſtrength and beauty.

We are informed by a gentleman who was lately in Paris, that the emperor Buonaparte had made Mr. Livingſton a preſent of a rich portrait of himſelf, which coſt forty thouſand florins. Accompanying the portrait was a complimentary letter, from Buonaparte.

N. Y. paper.

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Sunday evening laſt, by the rev. Mr. DUKE, Mr. WILLIAM TURNER BEDFORD, of Baltimore, to Miſs JULIA WISHAM, of this city.

——, at Philadelphia, on Thurſday evening laſt, by the right reverend biſhop WHITE, Mr. ROBERT CALDCLEUGH, (late of Baltimore,) to Miſs POYNTELL, ſecond daughter of Mr. POYNTELL, of that city.

ATTENTION!

☞ *THE Members compoſing the Volunteer Companies of Infantry and Artillery, are requeſted to take notice, that there will be a meeting of ſaid Companies, on Saturday the 15th inſtant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The members will take care to appear in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements in ſoldier-like order.* ☞ *The meeting which was to have taken place on Saturday laſt, was unavoidably poſtponed on account of the inclemency of the weather.*

Poſtſcript.

From Baltimore Papers, received by Wednesday's Packet.

BALTIMORE, June 11.

From our Correſpondent at Philadelphia, Monday, June 10.

The John Morgan, has arrived at New-York, in 32 days paſſage from London, dates to the 2d of May. The moſt important intelligence is that the French and Spaniſh fleets remain in Cadiz, before which port lord Nelſon had appeared with a conſiderable force. The grand expedition from England had gone up the Mediterranean. Nothing important independent of the above.

[We heſitate not to ſay, that we deem the above account of the French and Spaniſh fleets to be more entitled to credit than any hitherto received—not excepting even the following from Alexandria, which we conſider as nothing more than a continuation of thoſe unfounded rumours, of which the Weſt-Indies have for ſome time been the prolific ſource.]

ALEXANDRIA, June 10.

FRENCH FLEET.

The captain of the ſchooner Federaliſt, arrived yeſterday from St. Bartholomews, has politely furniſhed the editor with the following important information:—That the Toulon ſquadron, conſiſting of nine ſail of the line, ſix frigates, and two brigs, had arrived at Fort Royal, Martinique—they had captured on their paſſage the ſloop of war Cayenne. The Engliſh merchant veſſels loading at Montſerrat had orders to provide for their own ſafety in conſequence of the arrival of the French fleet.

Cincinnati.

A MEETING of the Society of the Cincinnati will be held at Mr. Evans's tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on Thurſday the fourth of July next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon—the members of ſaid ſociety are earneſtly ſolicited to attend the ſaid meeting, for the purpoſe of conſidering what ſteps, if any, ſhall be neceſſary to be adopted for perpetuating the ſaid ſociety, and alſo to determine on the application of their funds, agreeable to a reſolution of ſaid ſociety on the fourth of July, 1804.

By order, ROBERT DENNY, See'ry.

June 5, 1805. 1m 9/15

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber being ſeized of the following tracts of land, lying in Prince-George's county, to wit: PART OF MOUNT CALVERT MANOR, CRAYCROFT'S RIGHT, BROOKE RIDGE, and the FAVOUR, ſome of the lines whereof are held under courſe and diſtance only, hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition Prince-George's county court, at September term next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the ſaid lands, agreeably to the directions of the act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM N. DORSETT.

June 5, 1805. 1m 9/15

LANDS FOR SALE.

The ſubſcriber will, on Monday the 5th day of Auguſt, in the forenoon, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day thereafter, SELL, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes,

THAT valuable plantation SUMMER-HILL, on which Mr. Robert Jacob now lives, containing about 330 acres, about ſeven miles from the city of Annapolis, and poſſeſſes all the advantage of water, with reſpect to navigation, fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl, being within one mile of navigable water; the greater part of it lies ſufficiently level; the ſoil is fine, and eaſy of cultivation, and contains a ſufficiency of meadow ground of a ſuperior quality; about one third of this land is covered with timber, conſiſting of oak, poplar, and an immenſe quantity of cheſnut and cedar, and is extremely well watered.

The improvements are new, and conſiſt of a comfortable dwelling-houſe, with two rooms below ſtairs and two above, a kitchen, ſmoke houſe, corn houſe, &c. and alſo a tobacco houſe.

The houſe is ſituated on an eminence, which commands a view of the ſurrounding neigbourhood, alſo of Annapolis, London-town, and the Cheſapeake bay, which makes it a ſituation in point of beauty equalled by few, and in point of healthineſs exceeded by none, and has ſeveral ſprings of as fine water as any in the ſtate, within a few yards of the houſe.

This place is well ſituated to admit of its being divided, and ſhould it be found neceſſary to accommodate purchaſers the ſubſcriber will do it.

The terms of ſale are, one third of the money to be paid, and the reſidue at two annual inſtalments, upon the purchaſer's giving bond, with approved ſecurities, and upon the payment of the whole, an indiſputable title will be given.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of
Rhode River.

Any perſon in want of cédar, locuſt, or walnut poſts, for building or fencing, may be ſupplied by applying to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of
Rhode River.

May 7, 1805, }
Rhode River. } 1

By Anne-Arundel County Court,

APRIL TERM, 1805.

JOSHUA MARRIOTT, junior, an inſolvent debtor of Anne-Arundel county, having applied by petition, in writing, to Anne-Arundel county court, praying the benefit of an act of aſſembly for the benefit of inſolvent debtors, paſſed at November ſeſſion, eighteen hundred and four, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of creditors, on oath, as by the ſaid act is required, being annexed to his ſaid petition, and the ſaid Joſhua Marriott, junior, being under an arreſt upon meſne proceſs and a capias at ſatisfaciendum for debts due before the paſſage of the ſaid act, and having proved to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid court, that he had reſided in the ſtate of Maryland the two laſt years preceding the paſſage of ſaid act.—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Joſhua Marriott, junior, appear before the ſaid court, at the court-houſe in the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, then and there to produce to ſaid court the aſſent, in writing, of creditors holding two thirds of the amount of his debts, and to anſwer ſuch interrrogatories as may be propoſed to him by his creditors, and that the ſaid day be and it is hereby appointed the time for ſaid creditors to appear and recommend a truſtee for their benefit, and that the ſaid Joſhua Marriott, junior, give them notice of the paſſage of this order, by cauſing a copy of it to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of the next twelve ſucceſſive weeks.

Signed by order,

NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

May 31, 1805.

By virtue of a decree from the court of chancery the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the tenth day of July next,

SEVERAL lots of GROUND, late the property of BENJAMIN BROOKES, deceaſed, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; two of theſe lots are improved, on the one ſtands the well known tavern, lately occupied by Samuel Coolidge, with the improvements thereto attached, and on the other the houſe which Samuel Hepburn, Eſq; has occupied for ſometime paſt, and has juſt moved from. On the day of ſale the unimproved lots will be particularly deſcribed, and all the improvements ſhewn. The terms are, bond, with ſecurity, given for the purchaſe money, payable in two and three years. Poſſeſſion will be immediately given.

This property is ſold for the payment of the debts of the deceaſed; all perſons who have claims and have not yet exhibited them, are requeſted to file the ſame with the regiſter of the court of chancery, with the reſpective vouchers, on or before the 25th day of November next.

ROBERT BOWIE, Truſtee.

3

JACOB'S LAW DICTIONARY.

☞ Subſcriptions for this valuable work, now printing in Philadelphia, in two volumes, 4to, price 20 dollars, in boards, received at the printing-office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

OR SALE.
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OTT, junior, an inſolvent
ndel county, having applied
, to Anne-Arundel county
efit of an act of aſſembly for
debtors, paſſed at November
d and four, and a ſchedule of
of creditors, on oath, as by
being annexed to his ſaid pe-
oſhua Marriott, junior, being
ſne proceſs and a capias at ſa-
due before the paſſage of
proved to the ſatisfaction of
e had reſided in the ſtate of
years preceding the paſſage of
on adjudged and ordered, that
ott, junior, appear before the
rt-houſe in the city of Anna-
ourth day of September next,
uce to ſaid court the aſſent, in
lding two thirds of the amount
nſwer ſuch interrogatories as
im by his creditors, and that
it is hereby appointed the time
ppear and recommend a truſtee
that the ſaid Joſhua Marriott,
ce of the paſſage of this order,
ir to be inſerted in the Mary-
each of the next twelve ſuc-

der,
NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

from the court of chancery the
LL, at PUBLIC AUCTION,
July next,
f GROUND, late the property
ROOKES, deceaſed, in the town
h, in Prince-George's county;
e improved, on the one ſtands
ern, lately occupied by Samuel
improvements thereto attached,
houſe which Samuel Hepburn,
or ſometime paſt, and has juſt
he day of ſale the unimproved
ly deſcribed, and all the improve-
terms are, bond, with ſecurity,
aſe money, payable in two and
on will be immediately given.
old for the payment of the debts
perſons who have claims and
d them, are requeſted to file the
r of the court of chancery, with
rs, on or before the 25th day of

ROBERT BOWIE, Truſtee.

AW DICTIONARY.
ns for this valuable work, now
phia, in two volumes, 4to, price
, received at the printing-office.

APOLIS:
EDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1805.

In Council.
ANNAPOLIS, MAY 16, 1805.

ORDERED, That the act to provide for the trial of facts in the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, and to alter, change and abolish, all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, be publiſhed twice in each week, for the ſpace of three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Telegraphe, and the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate and Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town; Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town; and in Smith's and Cowan's papers, at Eaſton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to provide for the trial of facts in the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, and to alter, change and abolish, all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That this ſtate ſhall be divided into ſix judicial diſtricts, in manner and form following, to wit: Saint-Mary's, Charles and Prince-George's counties, ſhall be the firſt diſtrict; Cæcil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, ſhall be the ſecond diſtrict; Calvert, Anne-Arundel and Montgomery counties, ſhall be the third diſtrict; Caroline, Dorcheſter, Somerſet and Worceſter counties, ſhall be the fourth diſtrict; Frederick, Waſhington and Allegany counties, ſhall be the fifth diſtrict; Baltimore and Harford counties, ſhall be ſixth diſtrict; and there ſhall be appointed, for each of the ſaid judicial diſtricts, three perſons of integrity and ſound legal knowledge, reſidents of the ſtate of Maryland, who ſhall, previous to and during their acting as judges, reſide in the diſtrict for which they ſhall reſpectively be appointed, one of whom ſhall be ſtyled in the commiſſion Chief Judge, and the other two Aſſociate Judges, of the diſtrict for which they ſhall be appointed; and the chief judge, together with the two aſſociate judges, ſhall compoſe the county courts in each reſpective diſtrict; and each judge ſhall hold his commiſſion during good behaviour, removable for miſbehaviour on conviction in a court of law, or ſhall be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs; and the county courts, ſo as aforeſaid eſtabliſhed, ſhall have, hold and exerciſe, in the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, all and every the powers, authorities and juriſdictions, which the county courts of this ſtate now have, uſe and exerciſe, and which ſhall be hereafter preſcribed by law; and the ſaid county courts eſtabliſhed by this act ſhall reſpectively hold their ſeſſions in the ſeveral counties at ſuch times and places as the legiſlature ſhall direct and appoint, and the ſalaries of the ſaid judges ſhall not be diminiſhed during the period of their continuance in office.

II. *And be it enacted*, That in any ſuit or action at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in any county court of this ſtate, the judges thereof, upon ſuggeſtion, in writing, by either of the parties thereto, ſupported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county court of the county where ſuch ſuit or action is depending, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or action to be tranſmitted to the judges of any county court within the diſtrict for trial, and the judges of ſuch county court, to whom the ſaid record ſhall be tranſmitted, ſhall hear and determine the ſame in like manner as if ſuch ſuit or action had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion ſhall be made as aforeſaid before or during the term in which the iſſue or iſſues may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action; and provided alſo, that ſuch further remedy may provided by law in the premiſes as the legiſlature ſhall from time to time direct and enact.

III. *And be it enacted*, That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt, in writing, to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein; provided, that ſuch further and other remedy may be provided by law in the premiſes as the legiſlature may direct and enact.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt, in writing, to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein.

V. *And be it enacted*, That there ſhall be a court of appeals, and the ſame ſhall be compoſed of the chief judges of the ſeveral judicial diſtricts of the ſtate, which ſaid court of appeals ſhall hold, uſe and exerciſe, all and ſingular the powers, authorities and juriſdictions, heretofore held, uſed and exerciſed, by the court of appeals of this ſtate, and alſo the appellate juriſdiction heretofore uſed and exerciſed by the general court; and the ſaid court of appeals hereby eſtabliſhed ſhall ſit on the weſtern and eaſtern ſhores for tranſacting and determining the buſineſs of the reſpective ſhores, at ſuch times and places as the future legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint, and any three of the ſaid judges of the court of appeals ſhall form a quorum to hear and decide in all caſes pending in ſaid court; and the judge who has given a deciſion in any caſe in the county court, ſhall withdraw from the bench upon the deciding of the ſame caſe before the court of appeals; and the judges of the court of appeals may appoint the clerks of ſaid court for the weſtern and eaſtern ſhores reſpectively, who ſhall hold their appointments during good behaviour, removable only for miſbehaviour on conviction in a court of law; and in caſe of death, reſignation, diſqualification, or removal out of the ſtate, or from their reſpective ſhores, of either of the ſaid clerks in the vacation of the ſaid court, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commiſſion a fit and proper perſon to ſuch vacant office, to hold the ſame until the next meeting of the ſaid court; and all laws paſſed after this act ſhall take effect, ſhall be recorded in the office of the court of appeals of the weſtern ſhore.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government which relates to the court of appeals and the general court, or the judges thereof, or that is in any manner repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, be and the ſame is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof; provided, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued ſo as to authoriſe the removal of the clerks of the reſpective county courts, being in commiſſion at the time of the paſſing of this act, in any other mode or manner than that preſcribed by the conſtitution and form of government.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendments of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding.

4

Public Sale.
Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tueſday the 16th day of July, at Mr. JOHN GWINN's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, if not ſold before at private ſale, of which due notice will be given,

THAT well improved and valuable farm called STEPNEY, late the reſidence of general John H. Stone, containing eight hundred and thirty-five acres of level fertile land, lying on South river, within three miles of the city of Annapolis. A full deſcription of the improvements and advantages of this beautiful farm are too tedious to enumerate; for collection, variety, and quantity of excellent fruit, it excells any eſtate in Maryland. Accommodating terms will be held out to a good *purcaser or purchasers*, and an indiſputable title given by the ſubſcriber, on the payment of the money. For further information apply to Mr. S. Sparrow, Queen-Anne, Robert C. Stone, Eſquire, in Annapolis, or at Weſt river, to EDWARD HALL.

May 21, 1805. 2

This is to give notice,
THAT the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of FRANCIS SIMPSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the ſeventh day of November next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 7th day of May, 1805.

3 THOMASON SIMPSON, Executrix.

A SALE.
The ſubſcribers, agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will EXPOSE to SALE, on Saturday the 15th day of June next, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted) at the late dwelling of CEPHAS CHILDS, deceaſed,

NEGROES, and ſome ſtock of horſes and cattle, together with a number of articles too tedious to enumerate. The above property will be ſold on a credit of three months for all ſums above twenty dollars, with intereſt from the day of ſale. The ſale to commence at 11 o'clock.

MARTHA P. CHILDS, } Adminiſtra-
CHARLES DRURY, } tors.

May 27, 1805. 3X

In Anne-Arundel County Court,
APRIL TERM, 1805.

ON application to the juſtices of the ſaid county court, by petition, in writing, of *David Hopkins*, of ſaid county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at November ſeſſion, eighteen hundred and four, on the terms mentioned in the ſaid act, a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can aſcertain them, as directed by the ſaid act, being annexed to his petition; and the ſaid county court being ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that the ſaid David Hopkins has reſided, the two preceding years prior to the paſſage of ſaid act, within the ſtate of Maryland; and the ſaid David Hopkins, at the time of preſenting his petition as aforeſaid, having produced to the ſaid court the aſſent, in writing, of ſo many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of paſſing the ſaid act.—It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the ſaid court, that the ſaid David Hopkins, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Telegraphe, once a week, for ſix ſucceſſive weeks, before the 24th day of July next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the ſaid county court, at the court-houſe of Anne-Arundel county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the ſaid 24th day of July next, for the purpoſe of recommending a truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid David Hopkins then and there taking the oath, by the ſaid act preſcribed, for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,
NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

4
April 16, 1805.

Anne-Arundel County Court,
APRIL TERM, 1805.

SINGLETON WARFIELD, an inſolvent debtor of Anne-Arundel county, having applied, by petition, in writing, to Anne-Arundel county court, praying the benefit of an act for the benefit of inſolvent debtors, paſſed at November ſeſſion, eighteen hundred and four, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of creditors, on oath, as by the ſaid act is required, being annexed to his ſaid petition; and the ſaid Singleton Warfield being under an arreſt upon meſne proceſs for debts due before the paſſage of the ſaid act, and having proved to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid court that he had reſided in the ſtate of Maryland the two laſt years preceding the paſſage of the ſaid act.—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Singleton Warfield appear before the ſaid court, at the court-houſe, in the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, then and there to produce to ſaid court, the aſſent, in writing, of creditors holding two thirds of the amount of his debts, and to anſwer ſuch interrogatories as may be propoſed to him by his creditors, and that the ſaid day be and it is hereby appointed the time for ſaid creditors to appear and recommend a truſtee for their benefit, and that the ſaid Singleton Warfield give them notice of the paſſage of this order, by cauſing a copy of it to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of the next twelve ſucceſſive weeks.

Signed by order,
NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

2
May 31, 1805.

A Public Sale.
Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, to the higheſt bidder, at 12 o'clock, on Thurſday the 20th of June next, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day,

EIGHT or ten likely NEGROES, (moſt of whom are young, and ſeveral of them have been accuſtomed to wait in the houſe,) on a credit of ſix months, the purchaſer giving bond, with approved ſecurity, on intereſt, from the date.

3X JOSEPH KENT, Adminiſtrator of
DANIEL KENT.

Lower-Marlborough, May 20, 1805.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

THE HURRICANE.

Suggested by reading the account of one in Jamaica.

HOW fierce the tempeſt howls along the ſky!
With how much rage the clouds contending claſh!
Hoarſe thunders roar—and the aſtoniſh'd eye,
With terror meets the lightning's dreadful flaſh.

The tempeſt whiſtles through the ſounding grove:
"Loud ſhrieks the angry ſpirit of the wind;"
Its courſe directed by ſome hand above,
Reſolv'd to pour deſtruction on mankind.

Now dark and rapid roll the furious floods,
And ſwains and herds promiſcuous ſwell the tide;
Now fiercely ſweeping the uprooted woods;
Now flaſhing dreadful from the mountain's ſide.

The tott'ring turret now no longer ſtands,
Whoſe gilded ſpires appear'd to pierce the ſkies;
Raiſ'd by the labour of a thouſand hands—
In one rude heap, it undiſtinguiſhed lies.

Tremendous earthquakes rock the frighted world;
Now "boils the ocean from its loweſt bed;"
Indignant now the thunderbolts are hurl'd,
That pour deſtruction on the guilty head.

But hark! what means that agoniſing cry?
'Tis ſure ſome wretch devoted to the grave,
With outſtretch'd arms, and with a fearful eye,
He ſupplicates th' Almighty power to ſave.

See there, amidſt the general wreck he lies;
And to another now for mercy calls—
Almighty Heaven hear thoſe piercing cries!
And there behold the trembling victim falls.

Now fierce the tempeſt ſweeps along the ſky,
Or ruſhes furious o'er the fertile plains;
Whilſt from the clouds the vollied lightnings fly,
And blaſts the labours of the careful ſwains.

The wretched peaſant leaves his ruin'd home,
His much lov'd wife and children now no more;
Oblig'd, diſtracted, through the world to roam,
The ſacred gifts of bounty to implore;

Then ſtretch, oh! ſtretch the lib'ral hand, and give,
Nor hear unmoved the hapleſs tale of woe:
Supply his wants—oh! bid him longer live—
"'Tis what the happy to the unhappy owe."

PITY's TEAR.

WHEN Sorrow hangs the drooping head,
And Pain and Woe are near;
When all the hope and joy is fled,
How ſweet is Pity's tear!

When friends deſert, and foes aſſail,
When pride and ſcorn appear,
And innocence can nought avail,
How ſweet is Pity's tear!

Oh, then, ſweet Pity, loveliеſt maid,
My wandering ſpirit cheer;
And when by foes or friends betray'd,
Oh ſooth me with a tear!

A LOVER's RECEIPT;
OR, THE INFALLIBLE DOCTOR.

ADVISE your friend, grave man of art,
I find a ſtrange unuſual ſmart,
'Tis here—fierce ſymptoms at my heart
Diſcover.
'Tis pleaſures, pain, a mix'd degree,
My pulſe examine, here's your fee,
What think you can my ſickneſs be?
A Lover.
A Lover,—'tis my caſe too ſure,
O eaſe me ſtrait—I'll not endure,
Preſcribe, I'll follow cloſe the cure.
Take Hope.
But if ſhe (ſpite of ſpeech or pen,)
Prove coy—or falſe with other men,
Ah, Doctor!—what expedient then?
A Rope.

ANECDOTES.

NOT long ſince, a certain quack was addreſſed by one of his patients as follows: "Doctor, how is it, that when we eat and drink, the meat is ſeparated from the drink?" "Why, I will tell you, (replied the quack) in the neck there are two pipes, one of them is to receive meat, the other drink; at the top of theſe pipes is a lid, or clapper, and when we eat, this clapper ſhuts up the drink-pipe, and when we drink, it turns back upon the meat-pipe."—But, doctor, (ſays the patient) *it ſeems to me that clapper muſt play d----d ſharp, when we eat pudding and milk.*"

The Mail Coach.

A SAILOR, after having been ſtripped of almoſt all his ſhiners by ſome free-hearted laſſes in Wapping, took a place in one of the mail coaches from London. Arriving a few minutes before the time, he was firſt ſeated in the coach; preſently a gentleman ſtepped in, and a lady was about to follow, when Jack, yet ſmarting with a ſenſe of recent injury roared out, "Avaſt, avaſt, my miſtreſs; no woman here—this is a *male* coach."

WRAPPING PAPER.

☞ A few reams of WRAPPING PAPER, at 1 dollar per ream, for ſale at the Printing-Office.

From a late English publication.

SHOEING HORSES.

It has been univerſally the cuſtom, as it now generally is, in the ſhoeing of horſes, to pare the frog very much, and raiſe it from the ground by a thick beeled ſhoe. This practice is moſt pernicious, as it prevents and deſtroys the natural function of the frog; the ſhape and convexity of which clearly demonſtrate, that it was to come in contact with the ground, and to contribute its aid towards the ſupport of the animal. Experience proves, what might have been foreſeen, the diſtortion and diſeaſe ariſing from ſo violent a counteraction of the economy of nature. Mr. Coleman, profeſſor in the veterinary college, has found a certain and never failing mode of preventing and remedying theſe evils by applying a ſhoe thin at the heel, bringing the frog into contact with the ground, and expoſing it to preſſure, for which it is formed and deſtined. Thus the foot of the horſe is kept, or reſtored to health; and thus alſo, from that oblong or gibbous ſhape into which it is ſqueezed by the common practice of ſmiths and farriers, ignorant of anatomy and phyſiology, to the round form of nature, equally adapted to ſtrength and beauty.

We are informed by a gentleman who was lately in Paris, that the emperor Buonaparte had made Mr. Livingſton a preſent of a rich portrait of himſelf, which coſt forty thouſand florins. Accompanying the portrait was a complimentary letter, from Buonaparte.

N. Y. paper.

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Sunday evening laſt, by the rev. Mr. DUKE, Mr. WILLIAM TURNER BEDFORD, of Baltimore, to Miſs JULIA WISHAM, of this city.

———, at Philadelphia, on Thurſday evening laſt, by the right reverend biſhop WHITE, Mr. ROBERT CALDCLEUGH, (late of Baltimore,) to Miſs POYNTELL, ſecond daughter of Mr. POYNTELL, of that city.

ATTENTION!

☞ *THE Members compoſing the Volunteer Companies of Infantry and Artillery, are requeſted to take notice, that there will be a meeting of ſaid Companies, on Saturday the 15th inſtant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The members will take care to appear in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements in ſoldier-like order.* ☞ *The meeting which was to have taken place on Saturday laſt, was unavoidably poſtponed on account of the inclemency of the weather.*

Poſtscript.

From Baltimore Papers, received by Wednesday's Packet.

BALTIMORE, June 11.

From our Correſpondent at Philadelphia, Monday, June 10.

The John Morgan, has arrived at New-York, in 32 days paſſage from London, dates to the 2d of May. The moſt important intelligence is that the French and Spaniſh fleets remain in Cadiz, before which port lord Nelſon had appeared with a conſiderable force. The grand expedition from England had gone up the Mediterranean. Nothing important independent of the above.

[We heſitate not to ſay, that we deem the above account of the French and Spaniſh fleets to be more entitled to credit than any hitherto received—not excepting even the following from Alexandria, which we conſider as nothing more than a continuation of thoſe unfounded rumours, of which the Weſt-Indies have for ſome time been the prolific ſource.]

ALEXANDRIA, June 10.

FRENCH FLEET.

The captain of the ſchooner Federaliſt, arrived yeſterday from St. Bartholomews, has politely furniſhed the editor with the following important information:—That the Toulon ſquadron, conſiſting of nine ſail of the line, ſix frigates, and two brigs, had arrived at Fort Royal, Martinique—they had captured on their paſſage the ſloop of war Cayenne. The Engliſh merchant veſſels loading at Montſerrat had orders to provide for their own ſafety in conſequence of the arrival of the French fleet.

Cincinnati.

A MEETING of the Society of the Cincinnati will be held at Mr. Evans's tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on Thurſday the fourth of July next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon—the members of ſaid ſociety are earneſtly ſolicited to attend the ſaid meeting, for the purpoſe of conſidering what ſteps, if any, ſhall be neceſſary to be adopted for perpetuating the ſaid ſociety, and alſo to determine on the application of their funds, agreeable to a reſolution of ſaid ſociety on the fourth of July, 1804.

By order, ROBERT DENNY, See'ry.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber being ſeized of the following tracts of land, lying in Prince-George's county, to wit: PART OF MOUNT CALVERT MANOR, CRAYCROFT'S RIGHT, BROOKE RIDGE, and the FAVOUR, ſome of the lines whereof are held under courſe and diſtance only, hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition Prince-George's county court, at September term next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the ſaid lands, agreeably to the directions of the act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM N. DORSETT.

June 5, 1805. 1m 9/5

LANDS FOR SALE.

The ſubſcriber will, on Monday the 5th day of Auguſt, in the forenoon, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day thereafter, SELL, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes,

THAT valuable plantation SUMMER-HILL, on which Mr. Robert Jacob now lives, containing about 330 acres, about ſeven miles from the city of Annapolis, and poſſeſſes all the advantage of water, with reſpect to navigation, fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl, being within one mile of navigable water; the greater part of it lies ſufficiently level; the ſoil is fine, and eaſy of cultivation, and contains a ſufficiency of meadow ground of a ſuperior quality; about one third of this land is covered with timber, conſiſting of oak, poplar, and an immenſe quantity of cheſnut and cedar, and is extremely well watered.

The improvements are new, and conſiſt of a comfortable dwelling-houſe, with two rooms below ſtairs and two above, a kitchen, ſmoke houſe, corn houſe, &c. and alſo a tobacco houſe.

The houſe is ſituated on an eminence, which commands a view of the ſurrounding neigbourhood, alſo of Annapolis, London-town, and the Cheſapeake bay, which makes it a ſituation in point of beauty equalled by few, and in point of healthineſs exceeded by none, and has ſeveral ſprings of as fine water as any in the ſtate, within a few yards of the houſe.

This place is well ſituated to admit of its being divided, and ſhould it be found neceſſary to accommodate purchaſers the ſubſcriber will do it.

The terms of ſale are, one third of the money to be paid, and the reſidue at two annual inſtalments, upon the purchaſer's giving bond, with approved ſecurities, and upon the payment of the whole, an indiſputable title will be given.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of
Rhode River.

Any perſon in want of cedar, locuſt, or walnut poſts, for building or fencing, may be ſupplied by applying to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of
Rhode River.

May 7, 1805, }
Rhode River. } 1

By Anne-Arundel County Court,

APRIL TERM, 1805.

JOSHUA MARRIOTT, junior, an inſolvent debtor of Anne-Arundel county, having applied by petition, in writing, to Anne-Arundel county court, praying the benefit of an act of aſſembly for the benefit of inſolvent debtors, paſſed at November ſeſſion, eighteen hundred and four, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of creditors, on oath, as by the ſaid act is required, being annexed to his ſaid petition, and the ſaid Joſhua Marriott, junior, being under an arreſt upon meſne proceſs and a capias at ſatisfaciendum for debts due before the paſſage of the ſaid act, and having proved to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid court, that he had reſided in the ſtate of Maryland the two laſt years preceding the paſſage of ſaid act.—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Joſhua Marriott, junior, appear before the ſaid court, at the court-houſe in the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, then and there to produce to ſaid court the aſſent, in writing, of creditors holding two thirds of the amount of his debts, and to anſwer ſuch interrrogatories as may be propoſed to him by his creditors, and that the ſaid day be and it is hereby appointed the time for ſaid creditors to appear and recommend a truſtee for their benefit, and that the ſaid Joſhua Marriott, junior, give them notice of the paſſage of this order, by cauſing a copy of it to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of the next twelve ſucceſſive weeks.

Signed by order,

NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

May 31, 1805. 3

By virtue of a decree from the court of chancery the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the tenth day of July next,

SEVERAL lots of GROUND, late the property of BENJAMIN BROOKES, deceaſed, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; two of theſe lots are improved, on the one ſtands the well known tavern, lately occupied by Samuel Coolidge, with the improvements thereto attached, and on the other the houſe which Samuel Hepburn, Eſq; has occupied for ſometime paſt, and has juſt moved from. On the day of ſale the unimproved lots will be particularly deſcribed, and all the improvements ſhewn. The terms are, bond, with ſecurity, given for the purchaſe money, payable in two and three years. Poſſeſſion will be immediately given.

This property is ſold for the payment of the debts of the deceaſed; all perſons who have claims and have not yet exhibited them, are requeſted to file the ſame with the regiſter of the court of chancery, with the reſpective vouchers, on or before the 25th day of November next.

ROBERT BOWIE, Truſtee.

3

JACOB'S LAW DICTIONARY.

☞ Subſcriptions for this valuable work, now printing in Philadelphia, in two volumes, 4to, price 20 dollars, in boards, received at the printing-office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1805.

In Council.

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 16, 1805.

ORDERED, That the act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Telegraphe, and the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate and Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town; Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town; and in Smith's and Cowan's papers, at Easton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That this state shall be divided into six judicial districts, in manner and form following, to wit: Saint-Mary's, Charles and Prince-George's counties, shall be the first district; Cæcil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Calvert, Anne-Arundel and Montgomery counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be sixth district; and there shall be appointed, for each of the said judicial districts, three persons of integrity and sound legal knowledge, residents of the state of Maryland, who shall, previous to and during their acting as judges, reside in the district for which they shall respectively be appointed, one of whom shall be styled in the commission Chief Judge, and the other two Associate Judges, of the district for which they shall be appointed; and the chief judge, together with the two associate judges, shall compose the county courts in each respective district; and each judge shall hold his commission during good behaviour, removable for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law, or shall be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address; and the county courts, so as aforesaid established, shall have, hold and exercise, in the several counties of this state, all and every the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, which the county courts of this state now have, use and exercise, and which shall be hereafter prescribed by law; and the said county courts established by this act shall respectively hold their sessions in the several counties at such times and places as the legislature shall direct and appoint, and the salaries of the said judges shall not be diminished during the period of their continuance in office.

II. *And be it enacted*, That in any suit or action at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in any county court of this state, the judges thereof, upon suggestion, in writing, by either of the parties thereto, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county court of the county where such suit or action is depending, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or action to be transmitted to the judges of any county court within the district for trial, and the judges of such county court, to whom the said record shall be transmitted, shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such suit or action had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion shall be made as aforesaid before or during the term in which the issue or issues may be joined in said suit or action; and provided also, that such further remedy may provided by law in the premises as the legislature shall from time to time direct and enact.

III. *And be it enacted*, That if any party presented or indicted in any of the county courts of this state, shall suggest, in writing, to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein; provided, that such further and other remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature may direct and enact.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That if the attorney-general, or the prosecutor for the state, shall suggest, in writing, to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the state cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such county court shall hear and determine the same as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

V. *And be it enacted*, That there shall be a court of appeals, and the same shall be composed of the chief judges of the several judicial districts of the state, which said court of appeals shall hold, use and exercise, all and singular the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, heretofore held, used and exercised, by the court of appeals of this state, and also the appellate jurisdiction heretofore used and exercised by the general court; and the said court of appeals hereby established shall sit on the western and eastern shores for transacting and determining the business of the respective shores, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint, and any three of the said judges of the court of appeals shall form a quorum to hear and decide in all cases pending in said court; and the judge who has given a decision in any case in the county court, shall withdraw from the bench upon the deciding of the same case before the court of appeals; and the judges of the court of appeals may appoint the clerks of said court for the western and eastern shores respectively, who shall hold their appointments during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law; and in case of death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the state, or from their respective shores, of either of the said clerks in the vacation of the said court, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the next meeting of the said court; and all laws passed after this act shall take effect, shall be recorded in the office of the court of appeals of the western shore.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government which relates to the court of appeals and the general court, or the judges thereof, or that is in any manner repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorise the removal of the clerks of the respective county courts, being in commission at the time of the passing of this act, in any other mode or manner than that prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

4

Public Sale.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 16th day of July, at Mr. JOHN GWINN's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, if not sold before at private sale, of which due notice will be given,

THAT well improved and valuable farm called STEPNEY, late the residence of general John H. Stone, containing eight hundred and thirty-five acres of level fertile land, lying on South river, within three miles of the city of Annapolis. A full description of the improvements and advantages of this beautiful farm are too tedious to enumerate; for collection, variety, and quantity of excellent fruit, it excells any estate in Maryland. Accommodating terms will be held out to a good *purcaser or purchasers*, and an indisputable title given by the subscriber, on the payment of the money. For further information apply to Mr. S. Sparrow, Queen-Anne, Robert C. Stone, Esquire, in Annapolis, or at West river, to EDWARD HALL.

May 21, 1805. 2

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of FRANCIS SIMPSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the seventh day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 7th day of May, 1805.

3 THOMASON SIMPSON, Executrix.

A SALE.

The subscribers, agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will EXPOSE to SALE, on Saturday the 15th day of June next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted) at the late dwelling of CEPHAS CHILDS, deceased,

NEGROES, and some stock of horses and cattle, together with a number of articles too tedious to enumerate. The above property will be sold on a credit of three months for all sums above twenty dollars, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

MARTHA P. CHILDS, } Administra-
CHARLES DRURY, } tors.

May 27, 1805. 3X

In Anne-Arundel County Court,

APRIL TERM, 1805.

ON application to the justices of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of *David Hopkins*, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and four, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said David Hopkins has resided, the two preceding years prior to the passage of said act, within the state of Maryland; and the said David Hopkins, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.—It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said David Hopkins, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Telegraphe, once a week, for six successive weeks, before the 24th day of July next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house of Anne-Arundel county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 24th day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said David Hopkins then and there taking the oath, by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,

NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

4
April 16, 1805.

Anne-Arundel County Court,

APRIL TERM, 1805.

SINGLETON WARFIELD, an insolvent debtor of Anne-Arundel county, having applied, by petition, in writing, to Anne-Arundel county court, praying the benefit of an act for the benefit of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and four, and a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Singleton Warfield being under an arrest upon mesne process for debts due before the passage of the said act, and having proved to the satisfaction of the said court that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of thesaid act.—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Singleton Warfield appear before the said court, at the court-house, in the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, then and there to produce to said court, the assent, in writing, of creditors holding two thirds of the amount of his debts, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that the said day be and it is hereby appointed the time for said creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit, and that the said Singleton Warfield give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy of it to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of the next twelve successive weeks.

Signed by order,

2 NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

May 31, 1805.

A Public Sale.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday the 20th of June next, if fair, if not, the first fair day,

EIGHT or ten likely NEGROES, (most of whom are young, and several of them have been accustomed to wait in the house,) on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, on interest, from the date.

3X JOSEPH KENT, Administrator of DANIEL KENT.

Lower-Marlborough, May 20, 1805.

(LXIst YEAR.) THE (No. 3049.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1805.

AN ACT

To establish a Bank, and incorporate a Company under the name of THE FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, *and for other purposes.*

WHEREAS the agricultural and commercial intereſts of this ſtate may be promoted by the eſtabliſhment of a bank at the city of Annapolis, and a branch thereof at Eaſton; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the general aſſembly of Maryland*, That a bank, to be called and known by the name of The Farmers Bank of Maryland, ſhall be eſtabliſhed at the city of Annapolis, and a branch thereof ſhall be eſtabliſhed at Eaſton, for the eaſtern ſhore, and the proportion to be allotted to the branch bank ſhall not exceed two fifth parts of the capital ſtock.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the capital ſtock of this bank ſhall be limitted to one million two hundred thouſand dollars, to conſiſt of twenty-four thouſand ſhares of fifty dollars each, one third part thereof, or eight thouſand ſhares, ſhall be reſerved for the uſe and benefit of the ſtate, to be ſubſcribed for in ſuch manner as the legiſlature may direct, but no engagement ſhall be underſtood to be laid upon the ſtate to ſubſcribe or veſt money therein by the admiſſion of a right to do ſo, or by a retention of any unfilled ſhares, and the remaining ſixteen thouſand ſhares ſhall be allotted to the different counties, and ſubſcribed for, in manner following, viz. At Annapolis, for the city of Annapolis and county of Anne-Arundel, for two thouſand ſhares, under the direction of John Gibſon, James Williams, John Muir, Robert Denny, Lewis Duvall and William Alexander, or any two of them; At Baltimore, for the city and county of Baltimore, for two thouſand ſhares, under the direction of Tho's. Dickſon, Cumberland Dugan, John Stephen and Geo. F. Warfield, or any two of them; at Belle-Air, for the county of Harford, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of John Stump, William Wilſon, John C. Bond and George Patterſon, or any two of them; at Frederick-town, for Frederick county, for twelve hundred ſhares, under the direction of George Murdock, doctor John Tyler, John Schley and Henry R. Warfield, or any two of them; at Elizabeth-town, for Waſhington county, for eight hundred ſhares, under the direction of Samuel Ringgold, Nathaniel Rocheſter, Robert Hughes and Jacob Zeller, or any two of them; at Cumberland, for Allegany county, for four hundred ſhares, under the direction of William M'Mahon, Daniel Fetter, James Scott and George Hebb, or any two of them; at Montgomery court-houſe, for Montgomery county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of Thomas Davis, Upton Beall, Caleb Bently and Thomas P. Wilſon, or any two of them; at Upper-Marlborough, for Prince-George's county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of Edward H. Calvert, Archibald Van-Horn, Thomas Snowden and Jacob Duckett, or any two of them; at Port-Tobacco, for Charles county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of Henry H. Chapman, William Vincent, William H. M'Pherſon and Francis Digges, or any two of them; at Leonard-town, for Saint-Mary's county, for four hundred and eighty ſhares, under the direction of William Holton, Joſeph Ford, Luke W. Barber and James Hopewell, or any two of them; at Prince-Frederick-town, for Calvert county, for three hundred and twenty ſhares, under the direction of Richard Graham, Richard Mackall, Joſeph Wilkinſon and Samuel Whittington, or any two of them; at Eaſton, for Eaſton and Talbot county, for two thouſand ſhares, under the direction of Thomas J. Bullitt, John Leeds Kerr, Hall Harriſon, Bennett Wheeler, Joſeph Haſkins, William Meluy and James Earle, junior, or any two of them; at Cambridge, for Dorcheſter county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of doctor John Eccleſton, Joſeph Ennalls, Matthew Keene and Solomon Frazier, or any two of them; at Centre-Ville, for Queen-Anne's county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of William Carmichael, Richard T. Earle, John Hackett and Thomas Earle, or any two of them; at Denton, for Caroline county, for four hundred ſhares, under the direction of William Whitely, Solomon Brown, William Potter and Iſaac Purnell, or any two of them; at Cheſter-town, for Kent county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of James Scott, Benjamin Chambers, Richard Hatcheſon and Richard Tilghman, 4th, or any two of them; at Princeſs-Anne, for Somerſet county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of William Williams, Benjamin F. A. C. Daſhiell, Littleton D. Teacle and Peter Daſhiell, or any two of them; at Elkton, for Cæcil county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of Daniel Sheredine, John Partridge, John Gilpin and William Alexander, or any two of them; at Snow-Hill, for Worceſter county, for ſix hundred and forty ſhares, under the direction of Thomas S. Foſſitt, Zadock Sturgis, Ephraim K. Wilſon and Stephen Purnell, or any two of them.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That books for the ſaid ſubſcriptions ſhall be opened by the commiſſioners aforeſaid, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon on the day which may be hereafter appointed by the commiſſioners herein after named, and by them notified in the public papers for ſix weeks previous thereto, provided that ſuch day ſhall not be poſtponed beyond the firſt day of October next, and ſhall be cloſed before the hour of five poſt meridiem on the ſame day, but the commiſſioners may and they are hereby directed, in caſe the number of ſhares allotted to any county ſhall not be ſubſcribed on the firſt day, to adjourn to the ſame hour on the next day, and if the ſubſcriptions ſhall not be filled by the hour of five poſt meridiem on the ſecond day, the books are then to be cloſed, and tranſmitted to Annapolis or Eaſton, as the caſe may be; but if the ſubſcriptions ſhall, on the firſt or the ſecond day, exceed the number herein allotted to the reſpective counties, then the ſaid commiſſioners are hereby authoriſed and directed ſo to apportion the ſhares ſubſcribed among the ſeveral ſubſcribers, by proportional reduction, as may reduce the whole to the number allotted; and it ſhall be the joint duty of the committees appointed at Annapolis and Eaſton, to wit, John Gibſon, James Williams, John Muir, Robert Denny, Lewis Duvall and William Alexander, at Annapolis, and Thomas J. Bullitt, John Leeds Kerr, Hall Harriſon, Bennett Wheeler, Joſeph Haſkins, William Meluy and James Earle, junior, at Eaſton, to conduct every operation of the propoſed inſtitution until they ſhall be ſuperſeded by the appointment of directors.

V. *And be it enacted*, That every ſubſcriber ſhall pay to the county commiſſioners, heretofore appointed, at the time of ſubſcribing for the ſame, the ſum of five dollars on each ſhare that ſhall be by him ſubſcribed; and the county commiſſioners ſhall tranſmit to the commiſſioners at Annapolis, and to the commiſſioners at Eaſton, by the earlieſt ſafe conveyance, all monies received by them, together with the ſubſcription books; and the ſtock ſo ſubſcribed on the reſpective ſhores ſhall be entered on the books of the bank at Annapolis, and the branch bank at Eaſton, reſpectively, ſubject however to be transferred from one bank to the other, under ſuch rules and regulations as may be provided for that purpoſe by the directors of ſaid banks conjointly; and each ſubſcriber ſhall, within thirty days thereafter, pay the further ſum of five dollars on each ſhare to the commiſſioners at Annapolis, or Eaſton, as the caſe may be, and within thirty days thereafter the further ſum of five dollars on each ſhare to the directors, and within thirty days thereafter the further ſum of five dollars on each ſhare as aforeſaid, and within thirty days thereafter the further ſum of five dollars on each ſhare as aforeſaid, but any perſon who may find it convenient, may, at the time of his paying his firſt, ſecond, third or fourth inſtalment, pay up on his ſhares to the amount of twenty-five dollars on each ſhare, and ſhall receive a dividend accordingly; and the remaining twenty-five dollars on each ſhare ſhall be paid by inſtalments of five dollars, the firſt to be paid at the end of three months from the laſt payment herein before directed, and each ſucceeding payment at like intervals, and receipts ſhall be granted for the ſeveral inſtalments herein directed as the ſame ſhall be paid; but when a ſubſcriber ſhall have paid the whole ſum by him ſubſcribed, ſuch ſubſcriber ſhall be entitled to receive a certificate, under the ſeal of the bank, and ſubſcribed by the preſident, for the number of ſhares by him or her held.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That if any ſtockholder ſhall fail to pay his or her inſtalments to the amount of ten dollars on each ſhare, at the times and in the manner before ſpecified, ſuch ſtockholder ſhall forfeit, to the uſe of the company, all monies paid antecedently to ſuch failure or default, but no forfeiture ſhall take place after ten dollars on each ſhare ſhall have been paid; but as it is requiſite that means ſhall be taken to ſecure the regular payment of the ſubſequent inſtalments, therefore, if any ſtockholder ſhall fail to make regular payment of any inſtalment after ten dollars ſhall have been paid, ſuch ſtockholder's money in bank ſhall remain free from intereſt, and not entitled to dividend until ſuch inſtalment or call ſhall be made good, and the dividend thereafter to be paid to ſuch ſtockholder, (as well upon the money by him regularly paid as upon the money paid after default,) ſhall be calculated only from the time when ſaid laſt inſtalment was made good.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That no ſubſcriber or ſtockholder, or member of the ſaid company, ſhall be anſwerable in his perſon or individual property for any contract or engagement of ſaid company, or for any loſſes, deficiencies or failures, of the capital ſtock of the ſaid company, but the whole of the ſaid capital ſtock, together with all property, rights and credits, belonging to the ſaid inſtitution, and nothing more, ſhall at all times be anſwerable for the demands againſt the ſaid company.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That the affairs of the bank ſhall be managed by eighteen directors and a preſident, eight of whom, and the preſident, ſhall reſide in the city of Annapolis or Anne-Arundel county, and the other ten as follows: One from each county of the weſtern ſhore, Anne-Arundel county excepted; and the affairs of the branch bank by fifteen directors and a preſident, eight of whom, and the preſident, ſhall reſide in the town of Eaſton, or Talbot county, and the other ſeven as follows: One from each county of the eaſtern ſhore, Talbot county excepted; theſe directors are to be choſen by the ſtockholders of each ſhore in perſon or by proxy, at the time of making payment of the ſecond inſtalment; that is to ſay, the ſtockholders of the weſtern ſhore ſhall chooſe the directors of the bank at Annapolis, and the ſtockholders on the eaſtern ſhore ſhall chooſe the directors of the branch bank at Eaſton; the number of directors is in no caſe to exceed eighteen for the weſtern ſhore, or fifteen for the eaſtern ſhore; and as the ſtate acquires a right to elect directors, by paying up on the reſerved ſhares, in the ſame proportion the number of directors to be choſen by the ſtockholders ſhall decreaſe, but the ſtate ſhall not have a right to elect more than two directors reſiding in Annapolis, or Anne-Arundel county, nor more than two directors reſiding in Eaſton, or Talbot county, out of her whole number of directors; and after the ſtate ſhall have paid her inſtalments, entitling her to elect the two directors at Annapolis, and the two at Eaſton, ſhe ſhall be entitled, on paying the next inſtalment, to chooſe her directors from any counties on the weſtern and eaſtern ſhore, except Anne-Arundel and Talbot counties; provided always, that not more than one director ſhall be choſen from any one county; and the ſtockholders, at the next ſucceeding annual election, ſhall make their election of directors from the counties, excluding Anne-Arundel and Talbot counties, and the counties from whence the ſtate legiſlature ſhall have made their choice; provided, that no county director ſhall be eligible for more than two years ſucceſſively, and that one director from Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, and one from Eaſton and Talbot, ſhall be annually excluded; ſtockholders actually reſident within the United States, and none other, to vote by proxy; and after the firſt election no ſhare or ſhares which have not been holden four calendar months prior to the day of election ſhall confer a right of ſuffrage.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That in chooſing directors, the ſtockholders ſhall be entitled to vote as follows: For one ſhare and not exceeding two, one vote each; for every two ſhares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every four ſhares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every ſix ſhares above thirty, and not exceeding ſixty, one vote; for every eight ſhares above ſixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten ſhares above one hundred, one vote; but no perſon or body politic ſhall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes, and all votes at elections ſhall be by ballot, delivered in perſon or by proxy.

X. *And be it enacted*, That no perſon can be admitted to take his ſeat as a director, unleſs he ſhall be at the time a ſtockholder, except in the appointment of directors on behalf of the ſtate, and if he ſhall at any time ceaſe to be a ſtockholder, he ſhall ceaſe to be a director.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That the preſident and directors firſt choſen ſhall hold their ſeats for twelve months, and may be re-elected at the regular annual elections, with the exceptions before made; if the preſident ſhall be choſen out of the number of directors, his place ſhall be ſupplied by the directors from among the ſtockholders; and if a vacancy ſhall at any time happen among the directors, by death, reſignation or otherwiſe, the directors ſhall elect a director, to fill the vacancy for the reſidue of the year from among the ſtockholders.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That in caſe of ſickneſs, or neceſſary abſence, of the preſident, he ſhall, in writing, appoint one of the board of directors to act as preſident *pro tempore*.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That the board of directors for the bank and branch bank ſhall reſpectively have power to appoint a caſhier, and other officers and ſervants, for executing the buſineſs of the company, and to allow ſuch compenſation for their ſervices reſpectively as ſhall be reaſonable; no director ſhall be entitled to any emolument, unleſs the ſame ſhall have been allowed by the ſtockholders at a general meeting; the ſtockholders ſhall make ſuch compenſation to the preſidents for their extraordinary attendance at the bank as ſhall appear to them reaſonable.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That the board of directors ſhall have power to purchaſe, rent or leaſe, proper buildings for the bank and branch bank, and to

have such houſes fitted up and ſecured with vaults, &c. at the expence of the company.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That the board of directors at Annapolis and Eaſton, jointly, ſhall have power to make, reviſe, alter or annul, rules, orders, by-laws and regulations, for the government of the company, and that of their officers, ſervants and affairs, as a majority of them ſhall deem expedient, provided they are not contrary to law or the conſtitution; provided always, that no rule or regulation ſhall entitle a director to obtain diſcounts on terms different from thoſe preſcribed for other perſons; and provided alſo, that no director ſhall be indulged with diſcounts beyond one thouſand dollars per week.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That the company ſhall in no caſe be concerned in any article but notes, bills of exchange, mortgages, ſtock of the United States, or bullion, except in caſe of debts due to the bank, then they ſhall be fully juſtifiable in taking any kind of ſecurity which they can obtain.

XVII. *And*, whereas it would greatly tend to promote the agricultural and manufacturing intereſts, if this bank ſhould be authoriſed to make loans on more extended principles than have heretofore been adopted by ſimilar inſtitutions in this ſtate, *Be it enacted*, That the directors at the bank at Annapolis, and the directors of the branch bank at Eaſton, ſhall and they are hereby empowered and directed, on the application of any farmer, mechanic or manufacturer of this ſtate, to open a caſh account with ſuch applicant for any ſum not leſs than one hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thouſand dollars, whereon the party obtaining ſuch caſh account may draw or pay in any ſum not leſs than fifty dollars at any one time, and whereon a ſettlement ſhall take place ſemi-annually, the party thus drawing the caſh paying an intereſt for what he may owe at the rate of ſix *per cent. per annum*, to be deducted on opening the account, and to be allowed intereſt on all ſums returned from the time of payment; provided however, that no perſon ſhall obtain the benefit of any ſuch caſh account until he ſhall give ſuch reaſonable perſonal or landed ſecurity as the directors of the bank and branch bank reſpectively may require; provided alſo, that the directors of the bank at Annapolis, and the directors of the branch bank at Eaſton, ſhall not be obliged to lend money on ſuch caſh accounts to a greater amount, at any one time, than one fifth part of their capital ſtock reſpectively.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That ordinary diſcounts may be made by the preſident and any four directors, but the preſident and ſix directors ſhall be neceſſary for the purpoſe of tranſacting the general buſineſs of the company.

XIX. *And be it enacted*, That the directors of the bank and branch bank are hereby authoriſed to receive depoſites of money, and if ſuch depoſites ſhall be for ſix months certain, they are authoriſed to pay an intereſt of four *per cent. per annum*, or three *per cent.* if to be drawn on demand, and the directors are authoriſed to iſſue their notes on ſuch depoſites in ſuch reaſonable proportion as they may judge prudent and expedient, not exceeding the ſums ſo depoſited.

XX. *And be it enacted*, That the ſtock in the Farmers Bank of Maryland may be transferred by the holder, in perſon or by power of attorney, at ſaid bank, or at the branch bank at Eaſton, but all debts actually due to the company by a ſtockholder offering to transfer, muſt be diſcharged before ſuch transfer ſhall be made.

XXI. *And be it enacted*, That the dividends of the profits of the company ſhall be made at the end of the firſt year, and half yearly thereafter, and at the end of every three years a dividend ſhall be made of ſurplus profits, which dividend ſhall be payable to the ſtockholders on their reſpective ſhores at the bank and branch bank.

XXII. *And be it enacted*, That the books, papers, correſpondence, funds, and every tranſaction of the company, ſhall at all times be freely open to the inſpection of the directors, a majority of whom of the bank and branch bank, or any number of ſtockholders not leſs than thirty, and holding not leſs than three hundred ſhares, may, at any time, call a general meeting of the ſtockholders, for objects relative to the intereſts of the company, they giving ſix weeks notice in the public prints, and expreſſing in ſaid notice the points or objects to be deliberated upon at ſuch meeting.

XXIII. *And be it enacted*, That ſhould it happen that a part of the ſhares in this bank allotted to any county ſhall not be ſubſcribed for, and ſhall be returned to the commiſſioners at Annapolis or Eaſton, the directors of each bank ſhall give at leaſt ſix weeks public notice of the number of ſhares on each ſhore which ſhall not be ſubſcribed, and ſhall notify the time when they will open books at Annapolis and Eaſton for the diſpoſal of ſuch ſhares.

XXIV. *And be it enacted*, That whenever the ſtate ſhall become a ſtockholder to an amount not leſs than forty thouſand dollars, ſhe ſhall be entitled to appoint two directors, one for each ſhore, and for every additional eighty thouſand dollars paid by the ſtate, to the amount of three hundred and ſixty thouſand dollars, ſhe ſhall be entitled to appoint two additional directors in manner as aforeſaid; and when the whole amount allotted to the ſtate ſhall be paid up, then the ſtate ſhall be entitled to elect eleven directors, to wit: Six for the weſtern and five for the eaſtern ſhore.

XXV. *And be it enacted*, That before the preſident and directors ſhall act as ſuch, they ſhall take an oath, or affirmation, that they will faithfully, diligently and honeſtly, perform the duties of their ſtation; and the caſhier, the book-keeper and clerks, ſhall alſo take a ſimilar oath, or affirmation, and ſhall beſides give bonds, with ſecurity, to the ſatisfaction of the board of directors, for the faithful diſcharge of their duties in their ſeveral ſtations.

XXVI. *And be it enacted*, That all notes offered for diſcount by any perſon or perſons, ſhall, on the face thereof, be made negotiable at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and when the drawer ſhall not reſide in Annapolis or Eaſton, ſuch note ſhall be made payable at the houſe of ſome perſon at Annapolis or Eaſton, and notice given by the proper ſervant of the bank at ſaid houſe, that ſuch note hath become due, ſhall be to all intents and purpoſes held and conſidered to be as completely binding on the drawer and endorſers as if notice had been perſonally ſerved on each of them.

XXVII. *And be it enacted*, That any director, officer, or other perſon holding any ſhare or capital of the ſaid bank ſtock, who ſhall commit any fraud or embezzlement, touching the money or property of the bank, ſhall be liable to be proſecuted, in the name of the ſtate, by indictment, for the ſame, in any court of law in this ſtate, and upon conviction thereof, ſhall, beſides the remedy that may be had by action in the name of the Preſident and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, for the fraud aforeſaid, forfeit all his ſhare or ſtock in the ſaid bank to the company.

XXVIII. *And be it enacted*, That all perſons who ſhall become ſubſcribers to the ſaid bank, their ſucceſſors and aſſigns, ſhall be and are hereby made a corporation and body politic, by the name and ſtyle of The Preſident, Directors and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and by that name ſhall be and are hereby made able and capable in law to ſue and be ſued, plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend and be defended, in any courts of record, or any other place whatſoever, and alſo to make, have and uſe, a common ſeal, and the ſame to break, alter and renew, at pleaſure, and to make, iſſue and negotiate notes, and generally to do and execute all ſuch acts, matters and things, as to them ſhall appertain under the clauſes of this act.

XXIX. *And be it enacted*, That the following rules and proviſions ſhall form and be fundamental articles of the conſtitution of the ſaid corporation, viz.

1. The capital ſtock of the Farmers Bank ſhall be a joint ſtock, and ſhall be managed by the directors of the bank at Annapolis, and by the directors of the branch bank at Eaſton, for the joint benefit of the ſtockholders of the weſtern and eaſtern ſhores, and for the benefit of the ſtate of Maryland, when the ſtate ſhall become intereſted.

2. The proportion of the ſaid capital to be employed by the bank at Annapolis ſhall be three fifth parts, and the proportion of the branch bank at Eaſton ſhall be two fifth parts, but if it ſhall happen that the directors at Annapolis, or at Eaſton, ſhall find that they have a ſurplus of money which they cannot advantageouſly employ, it ſhall be the duty of ſuch board of directors, to give to the other information of ſuch ſurplus capital, and if the other can find advantageous uſe for ſaid ſurplus, it ſhall be remitted to the bank which can advantageouſly employ it.

3. Books ſhall be kept at Annapolis, and at Eaſton, on which ſhall be fairly entered the ſtock ſubſcribed and paid for by the ſtockholders of ſuch ſhore, and transfers from A. to B. ſhall be made on the books of the bank, or of the branch bank, on proper application of the ſtockholders.

4. As the Farmers Bank conſiſts of a bank and branch bank, the general accounts ſhall be kept at the bank at Annapolis, and the courſe of operations ſhall be as follows: The directors of the bank at Annapolis ſhall furniſh the directors of the branch bank at Eaſton with the proportion of the capital ſtock allotted to ſaid branch, in ſpecie, and ſhall, at the ſame time, ſupply a proportionate amount of notes, ſigned by the preſident of the bank at Annapolis, and counterſigned by the caſhier, made payable at the branch bank, and each note ſhall, on the face of it, have a blank, to be filled up by the preſident of the branch bank with his name, in his own hand writing; and the branch bank ſhall ſtand charged on the books of the bank at Annapolis with ſuch remittance; and it ſhall be the duty of the directors of the branch bank, at the end of the firſt year of its incorporation, and half yearly thereafter, to render to the directors of the bank at Annapolis, a clear account of all expences attending the conducting of the ſaid bank, together with an account of the nett profits reſulting therefrom, in order to the ſtriking of a dividend, which ſhall be done at Annapolis, but ſuch dividend ſhall be paid to the ſtockholders at the bank or at the branch bank; that is to ſay, the dividends on ſtock ſtanding on the books of the bank ſhall be paid at Annapolis, and the dividends on ſtock ſtanding on the books of the branch bank ſhall be paid at Eaſton. The total amount of the debts which the ſaid corporation ſhall at any one time owe, whether by bond, bill, note or other contract, ſhall not exceed double the amount of the capital actually paid into the ſaid bank; provided, that the money depoſited in the ſaid bank for ſafe keeping ſhall not be conſidered as the debts of the bank within the proviſion of this clauſe, (unleſs the contracting of any greater debt ſhall have been previouſly authoriſed by a law of the ſtate;) in caſe of exceſs, the directors under whoſe adminiſtration it ſhall happen, ſhall be liable for the ſame in their natural and private capacities, and an action of debt may in ſuch caſe be brought againſt them, or any of them, or their heirs, executors or adminiſtrators, in any court of record in this ſtate, by any creditor or creditors of the ſaid corporation, and may be proſecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithſtanding; but nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to exempt the ſaid corporation, or the lands, tenements, goods or chattels of the ſame, from being alſo liable for and chargeable with the ſaid exceſs; and ſuch of the ſaid directors who may have been abſent when the ſaid exceſs was created, or who may have diſſented from the reſolution or act whereby the ſame was created, may reſpectively exonerate themſelves from being ſo liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their abſence or diſſent, to the governor of the ſtate, and to the ſtockholders at a general meeting, which they ſhall have power to call for that purpoſe.

XXX. *And be it enacted*, That this act ſhall be and continue in force for the term of ten years, and thence until the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly.

XXXI. *Provided always, and be it enacted*, That if a ſum not leſs than three hundred thouſand dollars ſhall not have been ſubſcribed, and one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars paid in, prior to the ſaid firſt day of October next, that then and in that event this charter and act of incorporation ſhall ceaſe and be of no effect.

XXXII. *And be it enacted*, That in the event of the charter ceaſing and becoming void as aforeſaid, the ſaid commiſſioners who received the ſubſcriptions and money aforeſaid, unleſs they have tranſmitted the money to the commiſſioners at Annapolis and Eaſton, and in that event the commiſſioners at Annapolis and Eaſton, ſhall cauſe the money ſubſcribed and paid as aforeſaid to be repaid to the reſpective ſubſcribers, or their aſſigns, and in caſe of non-payment, may be reſpectively ſued or warranted, as the caſe may require, and the payment enforced, in the ſame manner as for their individual debts, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding; provided, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid commiſſioners reſpectively to deduct from the money received as aforeſaid the expences incurred in opening the ſubſcriptions, and to apportion the ſame amongſt the ſubſcribers, according to the reſpective ſums by them ſubſcribed.

4

Farmers Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BOOKS will be opened at the county town in every county in the State of Maryland, for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, on Tueſday, the 16th of July next, and continue open on Wedneſday the 17th, agreeably to law, if the ſhares are not all taken on the firſt day.

May 13, 1805.

6

Purſuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, for ready money, at the late dwelling of Samuel Ward, of Benjamin, of ſaid county, deceaſed, on Saturday the 29th inſtant,

PART of the perſonal property of the ſaid SAMUEL WARD, conſiſting of one negro woman and children. The ſale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NATHAN WARD, Adminiſtrator.

June 13, 1805.

1 01 7 6

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed out of the general court of the weſtern ſhore, ſtate of Maryland, will be SOLD, on the 26th inſtant, for caſh,

ONE hundred acres of LAND, called ARNELL GRAY, taken as the property of Martha Hall to ſatisfy a debt due Ignatius Taylor and wife, uſe of Gilbert Buchanan,

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 16, 1805.

1

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Monday the tenth inſtant, a black negro man named CHARLES, with ſhort wool on his head, about five feet nine or ten inches high, twenty-two years of age, he ſtutters very much when talked to, and is ſtout and well made for ſtrength; had on and took with him, two new ticklenburg ſhirts, a white country cloth jacket and trouſers, much worn, a pair of coarſe ſhoes, an old felt hat, with the crown ſewed in with yarn; it is ſuppoſed he will change his name and dreſs, and endeavour to paſs for a free man, by getting a forged paſs, perhaps he will make for Baltimore-town, the city of Waſhington, or Frederick-town, as he has ſome relations in that part of the country. Whoever takes up and delivers the ſaid negro man to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to receive the above reward.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

June 17, 1805.

1 00 7 6

All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from carrying the ſaid negro man off at their peril. G. R.

A STRAY.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living near Alexandria ferry, in Prince-George's county, an iron gray HORSE, ſuppoſed to be ſix or ſeven years old, thirteen and an half hands high, with a bobbed tail and ridged mane, having no other perceivable mark or brand. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

June 11, 1805.

Furniture for Sale.

I WILL diſpoſe of a variety of very valuable HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and will hire or ſell ſeveral good houſe ſervants.

R. B. LATIMER.

Annapolis, April 24, 1805.

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the said excess; and such
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or who may have dissented
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4

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6

the orphans court of Anne-
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N WARD, Administrator.

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the property of Martha Hall
Ignatius Taylor and wife, ale

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

Dollars Reward.

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ASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

1 mo 7th

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ff at their peril. G. R.

STRAY.

the subscriber, living near Alex-
in Prince-George's county, an
supposed to be six or seven years
half hands high, with a bobbed
ne, having no other perceivable
The owner is requested to prove
es, and take him away.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

P. Rhodes

niture for Sale.

e of a variety of very valuable
& KITCHEN FURNITURE,
several good house servants.

R. B. LATIMER.

24, 1805.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, June 20, 1805.

THEATRE.

THIS Evening, a grand romantic Drama, called THE CASTLE SPECTRE, with the Farce of LOVERS QUARRELS; or, LIKE MASTER LIKE MAN.

WE are authorised to say, that Doctor JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode river, will be a candidate at the ensuing election, for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

Rhode river, March 27, 1805.

According to authentic information, it was not certainly known at Paris on the 2d April last, when the bills in payment of claims covered by the Louisiana convention would be drawn, but the commencement of the draughts was expected to take place with very little delay. On this point therefore the intelligence brought by the Aligator, as published in the New-York Gazette, is incorrect; and there is little room to doubt that it is so in some other points.

Nat. Intel.

Mr. Henry Preble (brother to commodore Preble) came passenger in the Paisley, and brings important dispatches for government, from our minister, Mr. Armstrong, at Paris.—*N. Y. Rep.*

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

By the John Morgan, London papers to the first of May are received.

LONDON, April 25.

We have reason to believe that another expedition of considerable magnitude, is about to be fitted out, upon the object of which it would be idle at present to speculate. The following ships have been ordered to be got ready immediately for foreign service:

Dreadnaught, Foudroyant, Barfleur, Windsor Castle, Ramilies, Tonnant, Warrior, Mars, Minotaur, Bellerophone, Illustrious, and Colossus.

Sir Charles Middleton, bart. has been appointed to succeed Lord Melville as first Lord of the admiralty. Sir Charles being an officer of first rate talents, of great experience, and distinguished gallantry, his appointment to such an elevated situation cannot fail of affording very great satisfaction. He will be called to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Barnham, of Kent.

April 27.

Orders were last night sent off to Ireland, to stop for the present the sailing of the Cork fleet.

April 29.

The commons have directed a civil prosecution to be commenced against Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, for the profits of public monies entrusted to them.

April 30.

On Saturday we announced the important intelligence of Holkar having been defeated.—This victory was gained on the 13th Nov. last, by maj. gen. Frazier, in the neighbourhood of Deeg, a strong place in the enemy's possession. The enemy were posted behind ranges of batteries in succession for above two miles, from all of which they were successively driven. —Gen. Frazier was wounded in the leg, and was obliged to suffer amputation above the ancle. Happily he was in a very favourable way according to the last accounts.

On general Frazier being wounded, colonel Monson took the command and finished the day.—The letter to the commander in chief gives a flattering account of the result. The enemy had 24 battallions, a considerable body of horse, and 160 pieces of cannon, of which our troops captured 87.

An attack was likewise made on the enemy's cavalry by general Lake, at nearly the same time. The dispatch of general Lake, with the particulars, had not arrived, so we are without details. Gen. Lake, however, appears to have obtained a considerable victory over Holkar. The marches in pursuit of the foe had been very rapid, being generally 22 miles a day.

In our letters from Deal yesterday, we stated the arrival in the Downs of the seven French gunboats captured by our squadron off Boulogne, as mentioned in the Star of Thursday. It gives us much pleasure to be able now to state, that though our vessels received some damage from the batteries on shore, we had no men killed in the action, which lasted three hours, and but one wounded.

By the subjoined letter received this morning we learn, that besides the seven prizes taken by the Leda and her squadron on Wednesday last, the Archer brig succeeded in capturing next morning, two more of the enemy's vessels, one of them commanded by commodore Nooy, Chef de Division.

In the above prizes our brave tars have captured part of the 51st and 91st demi brigades, with two of the members of Buonaparte's legion of honour.

May 1.

We have received Dutch papers to a late date, From the statements they give it would appear that great activity prevails in the ports of Holland, and the expedition against this country is *again* spoken of as an event that will shortly take place. Three ships of the line have been equipped and put in commission. A new 74 gun ship, named the Regulus, has been launched at L'Orient on the 13th instant.

NASSAU, (N. P.) May 17.

The Garland left Port-Royal on the 25th of April, in company with rear-admiral Cochrane, in the Northumberland, 74 guns, Galatea and Amelia frigates, to take their station off Barbadoes. May 2, fell in with admiral Dacres, with 7 sail of the line and 4 frigates off Cape Nicola Mole. On the 16th fell in with the Fairy sloop of war, who had boarded the Packet from Barbadoes to Jamaica, which gave information of 7 sail of the line, having got out of Rochefort, with the intention of joining the French squadron to attack Jamaica, but were forced back by a British squadron. Captain Cuthell parted company with the Jamaica fleet, of 162 sail, under convoy of the Desiree and Fairy, in lat. 25, long. 74.

The Desiree ran foul of one of the Convoy and cut her down to the wales, which carried the frigate's head and cut water away, and did other damage. Another of the convoy ran on shore on Long-Key, near Crooked-Island, and was seen with a signal of distress.

Captain Gordon, of the Racoon, in the Mona Passage, saw the French squadron to the northward, and the Jamaica fleet to the southward, but fortunately were not descried by the French.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

French and Spanish Fleets in the West-Indies.

From various sources of information received here, it is probable that the French squadron, which slipped out of Toulon, afterwards put into Cadiz, where they were reinforced by several Spanish ships of the line and frigates, and again sailed from thence, have arrived in the West-Indies.

Captain Fowler, of the brig Jane, arrived yesterday in 14 days from St. Croix, informs, that accounts had been received there from Grenada, brought by Mr. Cooper, a respectable resident at St. Croix, that seventeen sail of French line of battle ships, ten frigates, and other vessels, with twenty thousand troops on board, had arrived at Martinique from Cadiz; and that two or three days afterwards (about the 25th of May,) this report was confirmed by captain Fairchild, of the brig James, of New-Haven, who arrived at St. Croix in 48 hours from Dominico, with this addition, that the day before his departure he saw four sail of the line and two transports pass Dominica, steering to the northward.

Captain Graham informs, that while he was getting under way from Tortola, the British sloop of war Curieux, capt. Younghusband, had come in from a cruise, made several signals and fired a number of guns, then sent his boat ashore to deliver some dispatches, after which the ship made sail. An alarm was immediately given, and the inhabitants were expecting martial law would be declared; and all the British merchant ships made all haste to get off—3 or 4 were under way before capt. G. got out of sight. Three or four days previous, an express had arrived there with intelligence of a large French fleet (from 16 to 17 sail of the line) being to windward of Tortola.

He also informs that a frigate had arrived at Barbadoes in 19 days from England, with news that admiral Nelson was on his way to the West-Indies.

BALTIMORE, June 13.

From Boston, June 7.

TOULON FLEET, &c.

We learn by captain Hewes, from Malaga, that letters had been received from Cadiz, announcing the junction of the Toulon fleet with that of Spain, at that place; and that the combined fleets, consisting of 18 ships of the line, 9 frigates, &c. sailed the next day after, joining under the orders of admiral Gravina. There were many conjectures as to the destination of the fleet. The most general was, that it would first proceed to Ferrol, to join 12 ships of war ready for sea at that place, and then sail for Ireland or Jamaica. A cutter had been sent from Gibraltar to admiral Nelson, who it was said missed the French fleet by being informed by a Swedish captain that he saw them steering towards Egypt. It was reported at Malaga, that a French army had commenced its march towards Portugal to enforce loans or subjugate that nation. It is remarkable healthy at Cadiz, Gibraltar and Malaga. Markets low. Flour from 12 to 14 dolls. and slow sales. Fish low at the Mediterranean ports in general. The new crop of wheat is forward and promises abundance.

June 15.

From the Philadelphia Gazette of the 13th instant.

THE COMBINED FLEETS.

Various accounts from different West-India islands concur in announcing the arrival at Martinique of the French and Spanish fleets. They do not however agree as to the precise number of ships of the line, frigates, troops, &c. By two arrivals at our lazaretto, on Wednesday afternoon, from St. Bartholomews, we are informed that the conjunct fleets amounted to *twenty-one sail of the line.* It was understood they put in there for the purpose of ascertaining the operations of the Rochefort squadron, and to water; after which some momentous enterprize was to be attempted.

In addition to the above, we are just favoured with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman on board one of the schooners at the lazaretto, which is strongly corroborative of the numerous accounts which we have received.

"The account of the arrival of the French fleet at Martinique may be depended on: I had it from three different captains who arrived at Bartholomews, directly from there. They amounted to 22 sail of the line, and 6 frigates, having on board 15,000 land forces."

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at St. Kitts, ~~to his~~ friend in Philadelphia, dated St. Kitts, May 22.

"This moment (eleven o'clock, A. M.) the mail-boat brings positive accounts of the arrival of twenty-eight sail of French ships—They say that nineteen are line of battle ships—a new fleet."

June 17.

IMPORTANT.

Captain Bunbury, of the ship Mary, came up last evening from Annapolis, has favoured us with the following intelligence:

June 13th, at 11 A. M. saw a sail a-head, standing towards us, under full sail, beat to quarters and prepared for action—at meridian spoke schooner Eliza Anne, captain Richard James, of and for East River, from Martinique, out 18 days, informed us the French fleet had arrived at Martinique and were bound to leeward. I immediately tacked to the northward and went on board the schooner in my boat for further information. Extract from the log book of the schooner Eliza Anne, capt. R. James, of East River, and Mr. John D. Jervis, supercargo. Fort Royal, Martinique. May 14th, captain on shore clearing out, at 3 P. M. a large fleet came in sight—orders were immediately given for no vessel to sail; the fleet came in which consisted of 18 sail of the line, (French and Spanish) 10 frigates, and 2 brigs of 22 guns each, and a number of prizes, amongst which was the British sloop of war Lion.

An embargo was immediately laid on and continued till the 26th. In the mean-time, all the sick were landed from the fleet.

They had likewise taken possession of Diamond Rock. The fleet was to sail the 28th, and by report of some of the officers, who dined in company with Mr. Jervis, they were bound to leeward, having on board 8,000 troops, and a quantity of heavy artillery. They likewise informed the captain and Mr. Jervis, that they intended to treat any Americans, trading to the island of St. Domingo, very severely—but how far that treatment would extend, was yet undetermined, as some were for hanging and some for other punishment—some punishment was certain. Spoke the above schooner 27 leagues S. E. from Cape Henry, 18 days out, wind S. S. E. After extracting the above from the log book, and getting every other information, I thought it most prudent for the interest of the concerned, to return to the Chesapeake, as the risk, in my opinion, appeared too great for the lives and property on board. After getting the aforesaid intelligence, I immediately bore away for the Chesapeake, wind S. S. E.—at 8 P. M. took a pilot on board, the pilot boat Argo, in company.

June 18.

We have seen a letter from Plymouth, (says the Boston Gazette of Thursday last) which mentions the arrival there, on Saturday last, of a vessel in 52 days from Cadiz, the captain of which informs, that the Toulon fleet did not remain at Cadiz more than 24 hours; that being immediately joined by the Spanish fleet, they put to sea, and stood to the northward, supposed to be destined for Ferrol. He also informs that *lord Nelson appeared of Cadiz 9 days after the sailing of the combined fleets.*

Arrived, schooner Prudence, Glavary, 20 days from Galleon Bay, Martinique.

The French squadron were still at Fort Royal on the 28th ult. where they had been for more than a week. They had not attempted any enterprise, nor were their intentions known when the Prudence sailed. The embargo was raised on the 25th ult. at St. Pierres and Fort Royal, and on the 27th at Trinity and Galleon Bay.

To the VOTERS of Anne-Arundel county and City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the promised support of many of my fellow-citizens, I am encouraged to offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of this county. Should I be honoured with your support on that occasion, you may rest assured, that every exertion on my part will be used to discharge the duties that will necessarily devolve on me with industry and fidelity. I am, Gentlemen,

Your ob't. serv't.

JOSEPH M'CENEY.

April, 1805. 3

To the VOTERS of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

Gentlemen,

FOR the honour you once conferred on me, in making me your choice as sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and particularly for the zeal you manifested on that occasion, I offer you my warm and sincere thanks; having reason to hope that my official conduct, during three years, met your approbation, and that you have had no cause to regret your choice, I flatter myself that your confidence in me has not diminished. Presuming therefore on your future support, and being solicited by numerous friends, I take the liberty of declaring my intention to offer as a candidate at the next election for sheriff; should I be so happy as to obtain your suffrages, every effort of mine shall be used to discharge, with propriety, the various and important duties of that office. I remain, gentlemen, with every sentiment of respect, your humble servant,

JOHN WELCH.

Annapolis, September 18, 1804. 13

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

The following simple and pathetic lines in a very beautiful manner, describe the melancholy change which almost necessarily takes place in the human mind during its progress from infancy to manhood.

LINES IN THE MANNER OF SHENSTONE.

HOW bright was my youth's early morn,
Ere reflection had clouded my brow ;
I felected the roſe from the thorn,
And was happy I hardly knew how.

I join'd in the ſports of the plain—
With rapture I heard the blithe ſong ;
In the dance I was firſt of the train,
And was gayeſt among the gay throng.

'Tis true my heart oft breath'd a ſigh,
But it roſe from mild pity alone ;
If a tear ſometimes ſtray'd from my eye,
It flow'd not from griefs of its own.

No ſorrow corroded my heart,
No falſehood awaken'd a fear ;—
For my boſom a ſtranger to art,
Believ'd every friend was ſincere.

But ah! theſe fair viſions of youth,
Diſappointment has chas'd from my mind!
And the friends whom I fancied all truth,
Alas! can be ſometimes unkind.

I have ſeen the bright azure of morn,
With darkneſs and clouds ſhadow'd o'er ;
I have found that the roſe has a thorn,
Which will wound when its bloom is no more.

The ſigh that from ſympathy roſe,
Now heaves not for other's alone ;
And the tear as it ſilently flows,
Confeſſes a ſource of its own.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted for officers fees for the two laſt years, that unleſs they make payment by the 10th of Auguſt they will be executed for the ſame, without reſpect to perſons.

JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 3, 1805. 3

Taxes muſt be paid.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Anne-Arundel county, that he ſhall himſelf, or by deputy, call in the courſe of a very ſhort time on all thoſe indebted for their taxes, when he hopes they will be prepared to ſettle, otherwiſe he muſt, though very diſagreeable, enforce payment as the law directs, and as he himſelf may ſuſtain great injury by delay, it is hoped and expected that this notice will be attended to, as it moſt aſſuredly will be by him; it will be conſidered a favour if perſons who may find it convenient, will call at LEWIS DUVALL's ſtore, Annapolis, and pay their accounts.

3X ZACH. DUVALL, Jun. Co. Col.

Anne-Arundel County Court,

APRIL TERM, 1805.

SINGLETON WARFIELD, an inſolvent debtor of Anne-Arundel county, having applied, by petition, in writing, to Anne-Arundel county court, praying the benefit of an act for the benefit of inſolvent debtors, paſſed at November ſeſſion, eighteen hundred and four, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of creditors, on oath, as by the ſaid act is required, being annexed to his ſaid petition ; and the ſaid Singleton Warfield being under an arreſt upon meſne proceſs for debts due before the paſſage of the ſaid act, and having proved to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid court that he had reſided in the ſtate of Maryland the two laſt years preceding the paſſage of theſaid act.—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Singleton Warfield appear before the ſaid court, at the court-houſe, in the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, then and there to produce to ſaid court, the aſſent, in writing, of creditors holding two thirds of the amount of his debts, and to anſwer ſuch interrogatories as may be propoſed to him by his creditors, and that the ſaid day be and it is hereby appointed the time for ſaid creditors to appear and recommend a truſtee for their benefit, and that the ſaid Singleton Warfield give them notice of the paſſage of this order, by cauſing a copy of it to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of the next twelve ſucceſſive weeks.

Signed by order,
NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

May 31, 1805. 3

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of FRANCIS SIMPSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the ſeventh day of November next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 7th day of May, 1805.

4 THOMASON SIMPSON, Executrix.

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree from the honourable the High Court of Chancery, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on TUESDAY, the ſecond of July next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes,

THAT valuable FARM, lying on the upper part of Elk Ridge, adjoining Carroll's manor, whereon the late Henry Nelſon formerly lived, containing about 665 acres. The terms of ſale will be, that one fourth of the purchaſe money be paid, at the election of the purchaſer, on the day of ſale, or brought into the court of chancery on the ratification thereof, and the reſidue to be paid, with intereſt, at three equal annual payments, to be bonded for, with ſecurity, to be approved of by the truſtee. This valuable farm lies high and healthy, within twenty miles of Baltimore city, thirty of Frederick-town, and thirty-five of the city of Waſhington. The improvements are, a large and convenient dwelling-houſe, a barn 60 feet by 40, with ſtables under it, three tobacco-houſes, and all other neceſſary buildings ; it abounds with all kinds of fruit, and an orchard of 500 bearing apple trees. There are about 50 acres of meadow in graſs. This farm is well adapted to all kinds of country produce.

HENRY HOWARD, Truſtee.

April, 1805. 8

In Anne-Arundel County Court,

APRIL TERM, 1805.

ON application to the juſtices of the ſaid county court, by petition, in writing, of *David Hopkins*, of ſaid county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at November ſeſſion, eighteen hundred and four, on the terms mentioned in the ſaid act, a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can aſcertain them, as directed by the ſaid act, being annexed to his petition ; and the ſaid county court being ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that the ſaid David Hopkins has reſided, the two preceding years prior to the paſſage of ſaid act, within the ſtate of Maryland ; and the ſaid David Hopkins, at the time of preſenting his petition as aforeſaid, having produced to the ſaid court the aſſent, in writing, of ſo many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of paſſing the ſaid act.—It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the ſaid court, that the ſaid David Hopkins, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Telegraphe, once a week, for ſix ſucceſſive weeks, before the 24th day of July next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the ſaid county court, at the court-houſe of Anne-Arundel county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the ſaid 24th day of July next, for the purpoſe of recommending a truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid David Hopkins then and there taking the oath, by the ſaid act preſcribed, for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,
NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

April 16, 1805. 5

By Anne-Arundel County Court,

APRIL TERM, 1805.

JOSHUA MARRIOTT, junior, an inſolvent debtor of Anne-Arundel county, having applied by petition, in writing, to Anne-Arundel county court, praying the benefit of an act of aſſembly for the benefit of inſolvent debtors, paſſed at November ſeſſion, eighteen hundred and four, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of creditors, on oath, as by the ſaid act is required, being annexed to his ſaid petition, and the ſaid Joſhua Marriott, junior, being under an arreſt upon meſne proceſs and a capias at ſatisfaciendum for debts due before the paſſage of the ſaid act, and having proved to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid court, that he had reſided in the ſtate of Maryland the two laſt years preceding the paſſage of ſaid act.—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Joſhua Marriott, junior, appear before the ſaid court, at the court-houſe in the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, then and there to produce to ſaid court the aſſent, in writing, of creditors holding two thirds of the amount of his debts, and to anſwer ſuch interrogatories as may be propoſed to him by his creditors, and that the ſaid day be and it is hereby appointed the time for ſaid creditors to appear and recommend a truſtee for their benefit, and that the ſaid Joſhua Marriott, junior, give them notice of the paſſage of this order, by cauſing a copy of it to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of the next twelve ſucceſſive weeks.

Signed by order,
NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

2 May 31, 1805.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the ſtate of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of LEWIS JONES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the 28th day of November next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 28th of May, 1805.

3 ELIZABETH JONES, Adminiſtratrix.

Cincinnati.

A MEETING of the Society of the Cincinnati will be held at Mr. Evans's tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on Thurſday the fourth of July next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon—the members of ſaid ſociety are earneſtly ſolicited to attend the ſaid meeting, for the purpoſe of conſidering what ſteps, if any, ſhall be neceſſary to be adopted for perpetuating the ſaid ſociety, and alſo to determine on the application of their funds, agreeable to a reſolution of ſaid ſociety on the fourth of July, 1804.

By order, 2 ROBERT DENNY, Sec'ry.

Public Sale.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tueſday the 16th day of July, at Mr. JOHN GWINN's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, if not ſold before at private ſale, of which due notice will be given,

THAT well improved and valuable farm called STEPNEY, late the reſidence of general John H. Stone, containing eight hundred and thirty-five acres of level fertile land, lying on South river, within three miles of the city of Annapolis. A full deſcription of the improvements and advantages of this beautiful farm are too tedious to enumerate ; for collection, variety, and quantity of excellent fruit, it excells any eſtate in Maryland. Accommodating terms will be held out to a good *purcaser or purchasers*, and an indiſputable title given by the ſubſcriber, on the payment of the money. For further information apply to Mr. S. Sparrow, Queen-Anne, Robert C. Stone, Eſquire, in Annapolis, or at Weſt river, to EDWARD HALL.

May 21, 1805. 3

By virtue of a decree from the court of chancery the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the tenth day of July next,

SEVERAL lots of GROUND, late the property of BENJAMIN BROOKES, deceaſde, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; two of theſe lots are improved, on the one ſtands the well known tavern, lately occupied by Samuel Coolidge, with the improvements thereto attached, and on the other the houſe which Samuel Hepburn, Eſq; has occupied for ſometime paſt, and has juſt moved from. On the day of ſale the unimproved lots will be particularly deſcribed, and all the improvements ſhewn. The terms are, bond, with ſecurity, given for the purchaſe money, payable in two and three years. Poſſeſſion will be immediately given.

This property is ſold for the payment of the debts of the deceaſed ; all perſons who have claims and have not yet exhibited them, are requeſted to file the ſame with the regiſter of the court of chancery, with the reſpective vouchers, on or before the 25th day of November next.

4 ROBERT BOWIE, Truſtee.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber being ſeized of the following tracts of land, lying in Prince-George's county, to wit: PART OF MOUNT CALVERT MANOR, CRAYCROFT'S RIGHT, BROOKE RIDGE, and the FAVOUR, ſome of the lines whereof are held under courſe and diſtance only, hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition Prince-George's county court, at September term next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the ſaid lands, agreeably to the directions of the act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM N. DORSETT.

June 5, 1805. 2

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery, will be SOLD, on Monday the twenty-fourth of June next, on the premiſes, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day thereafter, for ready money, the following tracts or parcels of land, all lying adjoining each other, about two miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, viz.

YOUNG's LOCUST PLAINS, containing 150 acres, HENDERSON's MEADOWS, containing 105 acres, and ADDITION TO SAMPSON, containing 102 acres. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock, A. M. Good and ſufficient titles will be made on the ratification of the ſale by the chancellor, and the payment of the purchaſe money. The above lands are well wooded with hickory, oak, and yellow pine.

3X JOHN WELCH, Truſtee.

May 27, 1805.

By virtue of a deed of truſt from THOMAS M. SIMPSON to the ſubſcriber, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Tueſday the 25th day of June next, on the premiſes,

PART of a tract of LAND, lying and being in Charles county, near Newport ; this land is remarkably level, and the ſoil equal to any in that neighbourhood. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, and a title given, when the purchaſe money is paid, by JOSEPH GREEN.

May 15, 1805. 6X

FOR SALE,

A HEALTHY NEGRO MAN, aged about 25 years, now in Annapolis gaol. Apply to the keeper of the gaol. 13

WRAPPING PAPER.

☞ A few reams of WRAPPING PAPER, at 1 dollar per ream, for ſale at the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIst YEAR.) THE (No. 3050.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber once more earnestly and respectfully calls on all persons indebted to him for payments of their respective balances, which, though small in themselves, are, in the aggregate, of great importance to him, and which imperious circumstances render absolutely necessary to enable him to discharge his own engagements, and to support his family. Delinquents must excuse him should he take compulsory measures, which, he assures them, will be resorted to, though with reluctance.

Those gentlemen who subscribed to him for The Life of Washington, and have not yet taken their first and second volumes, are requested to call or send for them. The third volume is expected in a few days.

Frederick Green.

Annapolis, May, 1805.

Farmers Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BOOKS will be opened at the county town in every county in the State of Maryland, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, on Tuesday, the 16th of July next, and continue open on Wednesday the 17th, agreeably to law, if the shares are not all taken on the first day.

May 13, 1805. 7

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber will, on Monday the 5th day of August, in the forenoon, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, SELL, to the highest bidder, on the premises,

THAT valuable plantation SUMMER-HILL, on which Mr. Robert Jacob now lives, containing about 330 acres, about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and possesses all the advantage of water, with respect to navigation, fish, oysters, and wild fowl, being within one mile of navigable water; the greater part of it lies sufficiently level; the soil is fine, and easy of cultivation, and contains a sufficiency of meadow ground of a superior quality; about one third of this land is covered with timber, consisting of oak, poplar, and an immense quantity of chesnut and cedar, and is extremely well watered.

The improvements are new, and consist of a comfortable dwelling-house, with two rooms below stairs and two above, a kitchen, smoke house, corn house, &c. and also a tobacco house.

The house is situated on an eminence, which commands a view of the surrounding neigbourhood, also of Annapolis, London-town, and the Chesapeake bay, which makes it a situation in point of beauty equalled by few, and in point of healthiness exceeded by none, and has several springs of as fine water as any in the state, within a few yards of the house.

This place is well situated to admit of its being divided, and should it be found necessary to accommodate purchasers the subscriber will do it.

The terms of sale are, one third of the money to be paid, and the residue at two annual instalments, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved securities, and upon the payment of the whole, an indisputable title will be given.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of
Rhode River.

Any person in want of cedar, locust, or walnut posts, for building or fencing, may be supplied by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of
Rhode River.

May 7, 1805, Rhode River. 2

Public Sale.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 16th day of July, at Mr. JOHN GWINN's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, if not sold before at private sale, of which due notice will be given,

THAT well improved and valuable farm called STEPNEY, late the residence of general John H. Stone, containing eight hundred and thirty-five acres of level fertile land, lying on South river, within three miles of the city of Annapolis. A full description of the improvements and advantages of this beautiful farm are too tedious to enumerate; for collection, variety, and quantity of excellent fruit, it excells any estate in Maryland. Accommodating terms will be held out to a good *purcaser or purchasers*, and an indisputable title given by the subscriber, on the payment of the money. For further information apply to Mr. S. Sparrow, Queen-Anne, Robert C. Stone, Esquire, in Annapolis, or at West river, to

EDWARD HALL.

May 21, 1805. 4

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree from the honourable the High Court of Chancery, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on TUESDAY, the second of July next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

THAT valuable FARM, lying on the upper part of Elk Ridge, adjoining Carroll's manor, whereon the late Henry Nelson formerly lived, containing about 665 acres. The terms of sale will be, that one fourth of the purchase money be paid, at the election of the purchaser, on the day of sale, or brought into the court of chancery on the ratification thereof, and the residue to be paid, with interest, at three equal annual payments, to be bonded for, with security, to be approved of by the trustee. This valuable farm lies high and healthy, within twenty miles of Baltimore city, thirty of Frederick-town, and thirty-five of the city of Washington. The improvements are, a large and convenient dwelling-house, a barn 60 feet by 40, with stables under it, three tobacco-houses, and all other necessary buildings; it abounds with all kinds of fruit, and an orchard of 500 bearing apple trees. There are about 50 acres of meadow in grass. This farm is well adapted to all kinds of country produce.

HENRY HOWARD, Trustee.

April, 1805. 9X

In Anne-Arundel County Court,

APRIL TERM, 1805.

ON application to the justices of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of *David Hopkins*, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and four, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said David Hopkins has resided, the two preceding years prior to the passage of said act, within the state of Maryland; and the said David Hopkins, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.—It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said David Hopkins, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Telegraphe, once a week, for six successive weeks, before the 24th day of July next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house of Anne-Arundel county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 24th day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said David Hopkins then and there taking the oath, by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,

NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

6X April 16, 1805.

By Anne-Arundel County Court,

APRIL TERM, 1805.

JOSHUA MARRIOTT, junior, an insolvent debtor of Anne-Arundel county, having applied by petition, in writing, to Anne-Arundel county court, praying the benefit of an act of assembly for the benefit of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and four, and a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Joshua Marriott, junior, being under an arrest upon mesne process and a capias at satisfaciendum for debts due before the passage of the said act, and having proved to the satisfaction of the said court, that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of said act.—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Joshua Marriott, junior, appear before the said court, at the court-house in the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, then and there to produce to said court the assent, in writing, of creditors holding two thirds of the amount of his debts, and to answer such interrrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that the said day be and it is hereby appointed the time for said creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit, and that the said Joshua Marriott, junior, give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy of it to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of the next twelve successive weeks.

Signed by order,

3 NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

May 31, 1805.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, June 27, 1805.

THEATRE.

THIS Evening, the Comedy of SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT; or, THE KIND IMPOSTOR; with the Melo-Drame of A TALE OF MYSTERY.

WE are authorised to say, that Doctor JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode river, will be a candidate at the ensuing election, for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

Rhode river, March 27, 1805. 9

In our paper of the 16th of May last, we copied a paragraph from a George-town, (S. C.) paper, mentioning the discovery of a number of very remarkable spots on the face of the sun—we now copy the following, on the same subject, from a Paris paper of *May* 2:

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

There appeared a few days since upon the sun, a large spot, with *nuclei*, which I observed in 9 degrees north of the solar equator. It differs little from the beautiful spots which I made use of, in order to determine the sun's rotation in the Memoirs of the Academy for 1776, and seems to confirm the discovery I made at that time, by showing that there are some places in preference to others where the large spots are formed. Perhaps they are mountains which collect and retain the *scoria* of this immense furnace. The parallel that is nine degrees south of the solar equator abounds most in great spots. These spots with two *nuclei*, which have appeared at different periods, seem to me to set aside the system of volcanoes suggested by Mr. Herchel, there cannot be two volcanoes so near each other, and yet remain without intermixture, and always separated by a slender thread of light.

DELALANDE.

Mr. Fowble, the fortunate holder of the ticket No. 17199, (25,000 dollar prize) purchased at G. & R. Waite's Lottery-Office, is, we understand, a tailor by profession, in Baltimore. It is rather a singular circumstance, that the next highest prize (10,000 dollars,) is the property of a gentleman of the same profession in this city.—*N. Y. paper.*

BOSTON, June 15.

Captain John Harvey, in the brig Tarantula, arrived at quarantine roads last evening, from Havanna, informs, that on the 2d of June inst. in lat. 33, long. 75, about 10 o'clock P. M. he was brought to, and ordered on board, by a French brig of about 18 guns; on going on board, and after his papers were examined, they informed him they bore dispatches from the fleet at the Windward Islands, for the fleet that was gone down to Newfoundland:—They further informed, that a few days previous, in company with another French brig, they had fought an English corvette, and had many men wounded. On coming on deck captain Harvey heard the groans of the wounded. There was a number of gentlemen in the cabin, who appeared as prisoners, one of them, but apparently under restraint, inquired the state of the markets at the Havanna. The last captain H. saw of the privateer, she was steering W. S. W. not a course for Newfoundland; and he supposes, from her course, she was bound to Charleston, probably to land her men.

June 17.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The schooner Two Sons, captain Clark, has arrived at Newburyport from Nantes. She left that place on the 18th May, and on the 20th was boarded by a British 64 gun ship, and informed, that a fleet of 15 ships of the line had sailed from England in pursuit of the combined French and Spanish fleet, which was presumed to have gone against Jamaica. Captain Clark also informs, that he learnt by this vessel that the Rochefort fleet had been seen a few days previous, steering towards L'Orient.

The reasons given in the following extract agree with our ideas. We were among the last to believe that Buonaparte would risk a fleet of any magnitude in the West-Indies, for any object that could be answered by it, and we shall be the last to think that lord Nelson will leave the Mediterranean exposed to pursue it, now it is there. The expedition which was, on the 7th ult. fitting at Portsmouth, we are therefore inclined to think, though we have not heard the admiral's name, but probably Graves, is now in the West-Indies.

"Had lord Nelson known whither the French were bound, his station would have been the Bay or Gut of Gibraltar, or with Orde off Cadiz—and he would have been provided with 6 or 9 months provisions.

"His remaining in the Mediterranean, proves, either of two things, that if he did know, it was deemed of more moment that he ſhould remain in the Mediterranean—if he did not know their deſtination, it would have been neceſſary to provide proviſions for 6 or 9 months for the voyage, and this could not be done in a day nor in a week, for a fleet of 12 ſail of the line.

"If the Britiſh fleet under Nelſon was ordered to purſue, the purſuit could not be ſo early as to arrive in the Weſt-Indies on the 27th May—that a fleet may have been ordered we do not queſtion; but if we can at all glance at the deſigns of Buonaparte, what we would above all things wiſh, would be to have the Mediterranean clear, ſo that the hopes of Britain to engage Ruſſia by temptations in that ſea may be fruſtrated; for the ſame reaſons we think Nelſon would not be the admiral ordered out of that ſea, the theatre of his glory and of his affections.

"There are Spaniſh fleets in Carthagena, Barcelona and Ferrol, and even in Cadiz ſix ſail of the line were left behind; and Nelſon's departure would be their ſignal for joining and ſailing, or for blockading Gibraltar, Malta, or purſuing the ſecret expedition."

PROVIDENCE, June 15.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Traveller, Gonſolve, in 16 days from Martinique.

A reſpectable French gentleman, who arrived here in the brig Traveller, adviſes, that on the 14th ult. the combined French and Spaniſh ſquadrons had arrived at Martinique, from Cadiz, with 9000 French and 3000 Spaniſh troops; that amongſt the latter were 150 of the Iriſh brigade, in the ſervice of his moſt Catholic Majeſty—and that the celebrated general Lauriſton (formerly aid-de-camp to the now Imperial Buonaparte) is the commander of the land forces.

COOPER'S-TOWN, (N. Y.) June 6.

The unhappy Arnold was, on Tueſday laſt, indicted and convicted at the circuit court held in this place by his honour chief juſtice Kent, of the murder of Betſey Van Amburgh, an orphan, by whipping her, in ſuch an unjuſtifiable and barbarous manner, as to occaſion her death.

Yeſterday the honourable court fixed the time of his execution to Friday the 19th day of July next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon.

NEW-YORK, June 18.

From LISBON.

Captain Delano, of the Mentor, arrived yeſterday, informs us, that when he left Liſbon (8th May) it was reported that the Spaniſh fleet doubled Cape St. Vincent the 23d April. Forty ſail of Britiſh tranſports, convoyed by two line of battle ſhips and four frigates, anchored in Caſcar's bay (juſt to the ſouthward of the rock of Liſbon,) on the 5th of May. They were ſaid to be part of the expedition that ſailed under the command of Sir James Craig, bound to Gibraltar and Malta, with troops for thoſe two garriſons; but where they parted with the reſt of the fleet was unknown. The general belief was that the fleet would remain at Caſcar's bay, until ſomething more correctly was known about the movements of the French and Spaniſh fleets. On the 8th of May, when captain Delano left the mouth of the Tagus, he ſaw the fleet croſſing Liſbon bar, bound up to Liſbon roads. There were 46 ſail in all. Capt. D. further informs, that it was expected that Portugal would declare war againſt France.—He brings diſpatches for government.

June 20.

By the arrival of the brig Traveller, Gonſolve, at Providence, in 17 days from Martinique, we learn, that the combined fleets were there on the 1ſt of June.—The object of this formidable armament (which, it was ſaid, was to be joined by 6 line of battle ſhips and ſeveral frigates, from Ferrol) had excited various conjectures at Martinique, but appeared only to be known by the chiefs who have the direction of it. It is ſaid admiral Gravina is chief commander of the naval force, and that general Lauriſton commands the allied army.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

Arrived at the Lazaretto this morning, brig Lucy, Anderſon, from Port-France, Martinique, 23 days. Captain Anderſon informs, that on the 28th of May, off the Saints, he was boarded from the Britiſh frigate Spy, the look-out ſhip, as he was informed, of lord Nelſon's fleet from the Mediterranean, in ſearch of the French and Spaniſh fleets from Cadiz. She left the Britiſh fleet 20 days previous, in lat. 30, long. 22, bound to the Weſt-Indies. On captain Anderſon informing that he left the combined ſquadron at Fort-Royal, the Spy made ſail to the windward to meet the fleet ſhe had been diſpatched from.

Another letter from our correſpondent at the Lazaretto ſays—"The fleet of admiral Nelſon, conſiſted of only 11 ſhips of the line, and was bound to Barbadoes, where the officers of the Britiſh frigate Spy, ſaid they believed it was arrived."

The information received by captain Anderſon, from the Britiſh frigate Spy, reſpecting lord Nelſon's fleet, and publiſhed in yeſterday's Regiſter, is ſtrongly corroborated by the arrival of the ſchooner Hart, at Boſton, from Gibraltar, the captain of which brings certain intelligence of lord Nelſon having paſſed the Straits on the 27th of April, in queſt of the Toulon ſquadron.

The longitude 30, and latitude 22, in which the Spy ſaid ſhe had parted from the Britiſh fleet, agree with the diſtance which it might have ſailed from the 27th of April, when it paſſed Gibraltar on the 8th of May, when the Spy left the fleet.

A gentleman who ſaw the Britiſh fleet in the Mediterranean, ſays that it conſiſted of two firſt rates, three 90, and ſeven 74 gun ſhips; that lord Nelſon was on board the Victory, of 112 guns, and had under him admirals Bickerton and Campbell.

[*Philadelphia Register.*]

Captain Turk, arrived at Boſton on Friday laſt from Gibraltar, informs, that lord Nelſon's fleet paſſed that place on the 24th April. The above account is direct and authentic, and correſponds with the intelligence given in our laſt, from Cadiz, received by the way of Plymouth. [*Boſt. Gaz.*]

BALTIMORE, June 22.

By this day's mail the editors of the American have received a letter from a friend in New-York, containing the following important information of the arrival of the Britiſh fleet at Jamaica. The intereſt which the movements of the fleets in the Weſt-Indies excites, has induced them to lay it before their patrons in an extra ſheet.

NEW-YORK, Thurſday Evening, June 20.

BRITISH FLEET AT JAMAICA.

Captain Ray, of the ſchooner Alliance, who arrived this morning in 24 days from Falmouth Jamaica, informs us that admiral Decres had arrived with *eleven ſail of the line*, and had ſtationed his fleet acroſs the harbour of Port-Royal. Lord Nelſon was hourly expected with a ſtrong reinforcement. Prior to the arrival of the Engliſh fleet the inhabitants of Port-Royal were thrown into the utmoſt conſternation. Information had been received of the arrival of the French and Spaniſh fleets at Martinique, and rumour with her hundred tongues, had ſwelled the combined forces to 45 ſail of the line. They expected immediately orders to march to Kingſton and to leave their own port to the ravages of the enemy. The arrival of admiral Decres, however, diſpelled their fears, and renewed their hopes.

Admiral Cochrane had ſailed in the Northumberland, of 74 guns, to take command of the windward ſtation.

The ports of Jamaica continued ſhut againſt American veſſels.

Martial law was expected to take place immediately throughout the iſland.

FROM MARTINIQUE.

Captain Lynch, of the ſchooner Mars, who arrived this morning from Martinique, informs us, that on the 27th of May there were ſignals hoiſted for another fleet to windward, ſuppoſed to be Britiſh; and that off Bermuda, he ſaw two Britiſh ſhips of the line ſteering S. S. W. under a heavy preſs of ſail.

The above account is corroborated by the following advices received at Newburyport and publiſhed in our paper of this morning:—

The Two Sons, capt. Clark, has arrived at Newburyport, from Nantes. She left that place on the 18th May, and on the 20th was boarded by a Britiſh 64 gun ſhip, and informed, that a fleet of 15 ſhips of the line had ſailed from England in purſuit of the combined French and Spaniſh fleet, which was preſumed to have gone againſt Jamaica.

We may calculate upon ſhortly receiving important accounts of the operations of theſe large naval forces in the Weſt-Indies.

Names and reſpective force of the French fleet from Toulon, under admiral Villeneuve.

SHIPS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	GUNS.
Le Buccaniere,	Captain Magindie, of	80
Le Formidable	Coſmas,	80
Le Neptune,	Letellier,	80
L'Indoubtable,	Hubert,	80
Le Pluton,	Meyſtrol,	74
Le Montblanc,	Villegey,	74
L'Atlas,	Rollan,	74
——,	Camon,	74
L'Aigle,	Courage,	74
Le Scipion,	Barouger,	74
Le Swiftſure,	Villemarin,	74
L'Intregide,	Deparone,	74

Frigates and ſloops of war.

Le Rhine,	40	La Cornelie,	40
L'Hortane,	40	La Torche,	28
La Thamis,	36	Le Furet,	28
L'Hermoine,	40	L'Argus,	28
Le Cireine,	36	La Naide,	26

Spaniſh, under Gravina.

SHIPS NAMES.	GUNS.	SHIPS NAMES.	GUNS.
Argonaut,	80	Fermera,	80
Terrible,	80	Redoubtable,	80
St. Jago,	64	Americana,	64
Eſpania,	64	Madeluſa,	40

NELSON'S FLEET.

A friend has juſt put into our hands the following, which he aſſures us may be relied on as the force under lord Nelſon, and the manner in which it is officered. *Even. Poſt.*

LIST OF LORD NELSON'S FLEET.

Victory,	100 guns	Royal Viſcount Nelſon, Rear Adm. G. Murray, Capt. T. M. Hardy,
Royal Sovereign	100	Rear Adm. S. R. Bickerton, Captain J. Stuart.
Canopus,	80	Rear Adm. G. Campbell, Captain.
Donnegal,	80	Captain Sir R. Strachan, Brt.
Le Tygre,	80	Captain B. Hollwell.
Excellent,	74	Captain Sotheron.
Belleiſle,	74	Captain Hargood.
Kent,	74	Captain Malcolm.
Leviathan,	74	Captain Baynton.
Superb,	74	Captain Keats.
Spencer,	74	Captain Stopford.
Triumph,	74	Captain Sir R. Barlow.
Aigencourt,	64	Captain Briggs.

We have the pleaſure to announce the appointment, by the preſident of the United States, of Robert Patterſon, Eſq; profeſſor of mathematics in the univerſity of Pennſylvania, to the directory of the mint of the United States, vacated by Mr. Boudinot.

[*Aurora.*]

Poſtscript.

From Baltimore Papers, received by Wednesday's Packet.

BOSTON, June 19.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Laſt evening London papers to the 8th of May were put into our poſſeſſion by a gentleman paſſenger in the Pomona, bound to New-York, who got on board a fiſhing ſchooner off our coaſt, and was landed at Cape Cod.

On the 7th of May, an embargo was laid upon all Britiſh ſhipping in Great-Britain, and a heavy preſs took place in the river, and at all the ports.

A very general alarm proceeded. The Breſt fleet was ſtated to be at ſea. All the volunteer myriads were again hurrying to their alarm poſts; and the greateſt efforts were making to fit out every ſhip of force, in ordinary.

Some very important diſpatches were ſaid to have been received from the North of Europe, on the 7th May; which were immediately laid before a full cabinet council, and the admiralty board; and meſſengers were ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to ſtart for the continent.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

IMPORTANT.

The ſchooner Roger Williams, captain Brown, arrived yeſterday, in 14 days from St. Bartholomews. By her we have poſitive information of the arrival at Barbadoes of a Britiſh fleet of 18 ſail of the line, under the command of rear admiral ſir R. Bickerton. Lord Nelſon, who commanded the above ſquadron off Toulon, had gone home in conſequence of ill health.

[Sir Richard Bickerton was rear-admiral under Nelſon, and is on board the Royal Sovereign of 100 guns.]

We have alſo information, that another French ſquadron of 14 ſail of the line, had arrived at Martinique, two of which had gone to Guadaloupe. It was ſaid their firſt object would be Antigua & Trinidad.

Captain Thompſon, of the brig Horatio, in 15 days from St. Croix, confirms the above news, except, that the intelligence at St. Croix was, that a Britiſh fleet of 17 ſail of the line, had arrived off St. Lucia—and that an additional French ſquadron of 12 ſail of the line, &c. had arrived at Martinique. This captain Thompſon had from an American merchant at St. Croix, the day before he ſailed, and it was believed there.

We have ſeen a letter from Liſbon of the 2d of May, ſtating there were 12 ſail of the line at Ferrol, ready for ſea, with troops on board.

Captain Fowler, of the ſchooner Mariner, arrived yeſterday from Martinique, ſailed from thence the 1ſt June—at which time no French fleet had arrived, as reported by captain Brown, from St. Bartholomews.

[*N. Y. Gazette.*]

Captain Brown, of the ſchooner Roger Williams, arrived here yeſterday in 14 days from St. Bartholomews, gives us the poſitive aſſurance that a Britiſh fleet of 18 ſail of the line had arrived at Barbadoes on the firſt of June, under the command of Sir Richard Bickerton, who was to be joined immediately by admiral Cochrane with ſix ſail of the line. The ſquadron under Sir Richard is that lately commanded by admiral lord Nelſon, who is ſaid to have returned to England on account of the ill ſtate of his health.

Capt. B. further informs us, that another French and Spaniſh fleet from Ferrol and Carthagena, conſiſting of 36 ſail (14 of which were of the line) having 12,000 troops on board, had arrived at Martinique, from whence they were to proceed againſt Antigua and Trinidad.—*Mer. Advertiſer.*

How to make Currant Wine.

Take ripe currants, waſh them, clear them from the ſtems, add a gallon of water to a gallon of currants, and bruiſe them well in the water. Strain it through a cloth. Then to one gallon of the mixed juice and water, put two pounds and three quarters of good brown ſugar. Stir it well. When the ſugar is diſſolved, put the wine into a caſk, not ſtopped. When the firſt fermentation is over, bung it up tightly, and in ſix months it will be fit for bottling.

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Sunday the 16th inſtant, near Herring-Creek Church, by the rev. Mr. COMPTON, Mr. BENJAMIN CARR, of Pig-Point, to Miſs KITTY WELCH, of Portland Manor.

——, on Monday evening laſt, in this city, by the rev. Mr. HIGINBOTHOM, ALEXANDER C. HANSON, jun. Eſq; to Miſs PRISCILLA DORSEY.

tain Sotheron.
tain Hargood.
tain Malcolm.
tain Baynton.
tain Keats.
tain Stopford.
tain Sir R. Barlow.
tain Briggs.

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[*Aurora.*]

ſcript.

ceived by Wednesday's Packet.

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in conſequence of ill health.
on was rear-admiral under
the Royal Sovereign of 100

ation, that another French
he line, had arrived at Mar-
ad gone to Guadaloupe. It
would be Antigua & Trini-

f the brig Horatio, in 15
firms the above news, except,
St. Croix was, that a Britiſh
ne, had arrived off St. Lucia
French ſquadron of 12 ſail
arrived at Martinique. This
from an American merchant
efore he ſailed, and it was be-

r from Liſbon of the 2d of
12 ſail of the line at Ferrol,
ps on board.
he ſchooner Mariner, arrived
que, ſailed from thence the 1ſt
French fleet had arrived, as
wn, from St. Bartholomews.

[*N. Y. Gazette.*]

he ſchooner Roger Williams,
n 14 days from St. Bartholo-
ſitive aſſurance that a Britiſh
line had arrived at Barbadoes
under the command of Sir Ri-
was to be joined immediately
ith ſix ſail of the line. The
hard is that lately commanded
, who is ſaid to have returned
of the ill ſtate of his health.
forms us, that another French
Ferrol and Carthagena, con-
of which were of the line)
on board, had arrived at Mar-
they were to proceed againſt

—*Mer. Advertiſer.*

ake Currant Wine.

waſh them, clear them from
n of water to a gallon of cur-
n well in the water. Strain it
en to one gallon of the mixed
two pounds and three quarters
Stir it well. When the ſu-
the wine into a caſk, not ſtop-
fermentation is over, bung it
x months it will be fit for bot-

he Knot.

day the 16th inſtant, near Her-
y the rev. Mr. COMPTON, Mr.
ot Pig-Point, to Miſs KITTY
Manor.

evening laſt, in this city, by the
OM, ALEXANDER C. HANSON,
ISCILLA DORSEY.

4th Of JULY,

THE

Anniversary of American Independence.

ATTENTION THE WHOLE!!

☞ *THE Members compoſing the Volunteer Companies of Infantry and Artillery, are requeſted to take notice, that there will be a meeting of ſaid Companies, on* THURSDAY NEXT, THE FOURTH OF JULY, *at* 10 *o'clock,* A. M. *The members will take care to appear in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements in ſoldier-like order. Each Member to provide himſelf with a good flint.*

Five Dollars Reward.

TAKEN out of the glaſs caſe in the ſubſcriber's ſtore, a GOLD WATCH, with a blue enamelled back. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will return the ſame.

THOMAS SHAW.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of SETH WARFIELD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof to the ſubſcriber, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment, to

AMOS WARFIELD, Executor.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of RICHARD BROWN, ſen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment, to

RICHARD BROWN, Executor.

June 25, 1805.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 26th of July, at Mr. EDWARD HALL's quarter, where Mr. Ezekiel Phelp's lately reſided, at 12 o'clock, for caſh,

TWO negro lads, Dick and Jack, taken as the property of Martha and Edward Hall, to ſatiſfy ſundry officers fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Late ſheriff.

June 25, 1805.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be SOLD, for caſh, on the ſixth day of July, 1805, ONE man named Iſaac, taken as the property of William Whetcroft, to ſatisfy a debt due Nicholas Z. Maccubbin.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff.

By virtue of two writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be SOLD, on the eigth day of July, 1805, for caſh,

ONE negro woman named Jubby, taken as the property of Rachel Hall, executrix of Henry Hall, to ſatisfy a debt due Ridgely and Evans.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be SOLD, on the 11th day of July, 1805, for caſh, ONE negro woman, two cows, and one horſe, taken as the property of John and Margaret Conaway, to ſatisfy a debt due Jaſon Jones and wife.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff.

June 25, 1805.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of ſaid county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of doctor GUSTAVUS RICHARD BROWN, late of ſaid county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the fifteenth day of January next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 24th day of June, 1805.

CLEMENT DORSEY, Executor.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 1ſt inſtant, a brown negro man named GEORGE, the property of ROBERT WILLIAMS, he is about five feet ten inches high, his features are coarſe, and he has a very ill look; it is uncertain what cloathing he took with him; he will no doubt attempt to paſs for a free man; he was about a week ago harboured at Cæſar Williams's, (a negro) living in Montgomery county, near the court-houſe; it is probable he may not remain long there, and will be ſtrolling about the country, as he is a lazy drunken fellow. I will give TEN DOLLARS reward if ſecured in any gaol within this ſtate, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, with all reaſonable charges if brought home.

JEROME PLUMMER, Truſtee for
ROBERT WILLIAMS, a lunatic.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all perſons from harbouring or employing ſaid fellow, or any of the negroes belonging to the ſaid Robert Williams, as I am determined to proſecute every ſuch offender.

Weſt river, Anne-Arundel county,
June 25, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Charles county court, at the next Auguſt term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, lying, ſituate, and being in Trinity Pariſh, in Charles county, called CHARLESBOROUGH HILLS.

JOHN HAW.

June 22, 1805.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of ſaid county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of Mr. JOSEPH NEALE, late of ſaid county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of January next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 24th day of June, 1805.

JANE NEALE, Adminiſtratrix.

Prince-George's County Court,

APRIL TERM, April 13, 1805.

RICHARD G. HARDESTY, an inſolvent debtor of Prince-George's county, having applied by petition, in writing, to this court, praying the benefit of an act of aſſembly paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly of Maryland, entitled, "An Act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors," and a ſchedule of his property with a liſt of his creditors on oath, as by the ſaid act is required, being annexed to his petition, and the ſaid Richard G. Hardeſty, having proved to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he reſided within the ſtate of Maryland the two peceeding years prior to the paſſage of the ſaid act, and being committed by the court into the cuſtody of the ſheriff of Prince-George's county for a debt due and owing before the paſſage of the ſaid act, and having, upon giving bond and ſecurity agreeably to ſaid act, to appear before this court, on the firſt Tueſday in September next, been diſcharged from cuſtody. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the court here, that the ſaid Richard G. Hardeſty, appear before this court, at the court-houſe in Upper-Marlborough town, on the firſt Tueſday in September next, then and there to produce to the court, the aſſent in writing of creditors holding two thirds of the amount of his debts, and to anſwer ſuch interrogatories as may be propoſed to him, and that the ſaid day be, and it is hereby appointed the time for ſaid creditors to appear and recommend a truſtee for their benefit. And the ſaid Richard G. Hardeſty is hereby directed to give notice to his creditors, of his application, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted eight weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, previous to the next term.

True copy,
Teſt. JOHN READ MAGRUDER, jr. clk.

Cincinnati.

A MEETING of the Society of the Cincinnati will be held at Mr. Evans's tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on Thurſday the fourth of July next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon—the members of ſaid ſociety are earneſtly ſolicited to attend the ſaid meeting, for the purpoſe of conſidering what ſteps, if any, ſhall be neceſſary to be adopted for perpetuating the ſaid ſociety, and alſo to determine on the application of their funds, agreeable to a reſolution of ſaid ſociety on the fourth of July, 1804.

By order, ROBERT DENNY, Sec'ry.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Monday the tenth inſtant, a black negro man named CHARLES, with ſhort wool on his head, about five feet nine or ten inches high, twenty-two years of age, he ſtutters very much when talked to, and is ſtout and well made for ſtrength; had on and took with him, two new ticklenburg ſhirts, a white country cloth jacket and trouſers, much worn, a pair of coarſe ſhoes, an old felt hat, with the crown ſewed in with yarn; it is ſuppoſed he will change his name and dreſs, and endeavour to paſs for a free man, by getting a forged paſs, perhaps he will make for Baltimore-town, the city of Waſhington, or Frederick-town, as he has ſome relations in that part of the country. Whoever takes up and delivers the ſaid negro man to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to receive the above reward.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

June 17, 1805.

All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from carrying the ſaid negro man off at their peril. G. R.

Taxes muſt be paid.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Anne-Arundel county, that he ſhall himſelf, or by deputy, call in the courſe of a very ſhort time on all thoſe indebted for their taxes, when he hopes they will be prepared to ſettle, otherwiſe he muſt, though very diſagreeable, enforce payment as the law directs, and as he himſelf may ſuſtain great injury by delay, it is hoped and expected that this notice will be attended to, as it moſt aſſuredly will be by him; it will be conſidered a favour if perſons who may find it convenient, will call at LEWIS DUVALL's ſtore, Annapolis, and pay their accounts.

ZACH. DUVALL, Jun. Co. Col.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

The following Song, from the works of Bruce, a Caledonian Bard of the laſt century, diſplays much of that enthuſiaſtic paſſion of love, which is a trait in the national character of the natives of SCOTLAND.

IN May, when the gowans appear on the green,
And flowers in the fields and the foreſts are ſeen,
Where lillies bloom'd bonny, and hawthorns up ſprung,
The yellow-hair'd laddie oft whiſtled and ſung.

But neither the ſhades nor the ſweets of the flowers,
Nor the blackbirds that warbled on bloſſoming bowers,
Could pleaſure his eye, or his ear entertain—
For love was his pleaſure, and love was his pain.

The ſhepherd thus ſung, while his flocks all around,
Drew nearer and nearer, and ſigh'd to the ſound,
Around, as in chains, lay the beaſts of the wood,
With pity diſarm'd, and with muſic ſubdued.

Young JESSY is fair as the Spring's early flower,
And MARY ſings ſweet as the bird in her bower;
But PEGGY is brighter and fairer than they,
She's fair as the morning, with ſmiles like the day.

In the flower of her youth, in the bloom of eighteen,
Of Virtue the goddeſs, of Beauty the queen;
One hour in her preſence an era excels
Amid courts where Ambition with Miſery dwells.

Fair to the ſhepherd's the new ſpringing flowers,
When May and when morning lead on the gay hours;
But PEGGY is brighter and fairer than they;
She's fair as the morning, and lovely as May.

Sweet to the ſhepherd's the wild woodland ſound,
When larks ſing above him, and lambs bleat around;
But PEGGY far ſweeter can ſpeak and can ſing,
Than the notes of the warblers that welcome the ſpring.

When in beauty ſhe moves by the brook of the plain,
You'd call her a Venus new ſprung from the main;
When ſhe ſings, & the woods with their echoes reply,
You would think that an angel was warbling on high.

Ye Powers, who preſide over mortal eſtate!
Whoſe nod ruleth nature, whoſe pleaſure is fate,
O grant me, O grant me the heav'n of her charms!
May I live in her preſence, and die in her arms!

THE CHINESE DINNER.

A FACT WHICH OCCURRED DURING LORD MACARTNEY'S EMBASSEY TO CHINA.

THE feaſt prepar'd, the ſplendour round
Allow'd the eye no reſt;
The wealth of "Ormus and the Ind*"
Appeard to greet the gueſt.

No idle tongue, no converſe light,
The ſolemn ſilence broke,
Becauſe, 'tis fam'd, our Engliſhman
No word of Chineſe ſpoke!

Now here, now there, he pick'd a bit
Of what he could not name,
And all he knew was that, in fact,
They made him ſick the ſame.

CHING-TAU, his hoſt, preſs'd on each diſh,
With poliſh'd Chineſe grace,
And much CHING thought he reliſh'd them
At every ugly face.

At laſt he ſwore, he'd eat no more,
('Twas written in his looks!)
"For zounds," ſaid he, "the Devil here
"Sends both the meat and cooks!"

But, covers chang'd, he brighten'd up,
And thought himſelf in luck,
When, cloſe before him, what he ſaw
Seem'd ſomething like a duck.

Still *cautious* grown, and to be ſure,
His brain he ſet to rack!
At length he turn'd to one behind,
And, pointing, cried, "*Quack, quack?*"

The Chineſe gravely ſhook his head,
Next made a rev'rent bow,
And then expreſs'd what diſh it was,
By utt'ring, "*Bow, wow, wow!*"

* Milton.

SANG FROID.

MYRTLE unſheath'd his ſhining blade,
And fix'd the point againſt his breaſt;
Then gaz'd upon the wond'ring maid,
And thus his dire reſolve expreſs'd—

"Since, cruel fair, with cold diſdain,
"You ſtill return my raging love;
"Thought is but madneſs, life but pain,
"And thus—at once—I both remove."

"O ſtay one moment"—Chloe ſaid,
And trembling haſted to the door;
"Here Betty, quick:—a *pail* dear maid,
"This madman elſe, *will ſtain the floor!*"

TRIFLES.

AN induſtrious farmer of the name of *Rich*, of Maſſachuſetts, lately drew a prize of 10,000 dollars. A wit remarked, that by this event Mr. R. is put in the *comparative degree*—If he was before "*Rich*," he is now "*rich*"-*er*.

A MERCHANT in Canaan, (New-York,) advertiſes a commodity for ſale, and gives notice, that he will take in payment all kinds of *country produce*, except *promiſes*.

In Council.

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 16, 1805.

ORDERED, That the act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Telegraphe, and the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate and Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town; Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town; and in Smith's and Cowan's papers, at Easton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That this state shall be divided into six judicial districts, in manner and form following, to wit: Saint-Mary's, Charles and Prince-George's counties, shall be the first district; Cæcil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Calvert, Anne-Arundel and Montgomery counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be sixth district; and there shall be appointed, for each of the said judicial districts, three persons of integrity and sound legal knowledge, residents of the state of Maryland, who shall, previous to and during their acting as judges, reside in the district for which they shall respectively be appointed, one of whom shall be styled in the commission Chief Judge, and the other two Associate Judges, of the district for which they shall be appointed; and the chief judge, together with the two associate judges, shall compose the county courts in each respective district; and each judge shall hold his commission during good behaviour, removable for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law, or shall be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address; and the county courts, so as aforesaid established, shall have, hold and exercise, in the several counties of this state, all and every the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, which the county courts of this state now have, use and exercise, and which shall be hereafter prescribed by law; and the said county courts established by this act shall respectively hold their sessions in the several counties at such times and places as the legislature shall direct and appoint, and the salaries of the said judges shall not be diminished during the period of their continuance in office.

II. *And be it enacted*, That in any suit or action at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in any county court of this state, the judges thereof, upon suggestion, in writing, by either of the parties thereto, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county court of the county where such suit or action is depending, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or action to be transmitted to the judges of any county court within the district for trial, and the judges of such county court, to whom the said record shall be transmitted, shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such suit or action had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion shall be made as aforesaid before or during the term in which the issue or issues may be joined in said suit or action; and provided also, that such further remedy may provided by law in the premises as the legislature shall from time to time direct and enact.

III. *And be it enacted*, That if any party presented or indicted in any of the county courts of this state, shall suggest, in writing, to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein; provided, that such further and other remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature may direct and enact.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That if the attorney-general, or the prosecutor for the state, shall suggest, in writing, to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the state cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such county court shall hear and determine the same as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

V. *And be it enacted*, That there shall be a court of appeals, and the same shall be composed of the chief judges of the several judicial districts of the state, which said court of appeals shall hold, use and exercise, all and singular the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, heretofore held, used and exercised, by the court of appeals of this state, and also the appellate jurisdiction heretofore used and exercised by the general court; and the said court of appeals hereby established shall sit on the western and eastern shores for transacting and determining the business of the respective shores, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint, and any three of the said judges of the court of appeals shall form a quorum to hear and decide in all cases pending in said court; and the judge who has given a decision in any case in the county court, shall withdraw from the bench upon the deciding of the same case before the court of appeals; and the judges of the court of appeals may appoint the clerks of said court for the western and eastern shores respectively, who shall hold their appointments during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law; and in case of death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the state, or from their respective shores, of either of the said clerks in the vacation of the said court, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the next meeting of the said court; and all laws passed after this act shall take effect, shall be recorded in the office of the court of appeals of the western shore.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government which relates to the court of appeals and the general court, or the judges thereof, or that is in any manner repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorise the removal of the clerks of the respective county courts, being in commission at the time of the passing of this act, in any other mode or manner than that prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding. 5

Anne-Arundel County Court,

APRIL TERM, 1805.

SINGLETON WARFIELD, an insolvent debtor of Anne-Arundel county, having applied, by petition, in writing, to Anne-Arundel county court, praying the benefit of an act for the benefit of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and four, and a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Singleton Warfield being under an arrest upon mesne process for debts due before the passage of the said act, and having proved to the satisfaction of the said court that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Singleton Warfield appear before the said court, at the court-house, in the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, then and there to produce to said court, the assent, in writing, of creditors holding two thirds of the amount of his debts, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that the said day be and it is hereby appointed the time for said creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit, and that the said Singleton Warfield give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy of it to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of the next twelve successive weeks.

Signed by order,

NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

4
May 31, 1805.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of FRANCIS SIMPSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the seventh day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 7th day of May, 1805.

3 THOMASON SIMPSON, Executrix.

A STRAY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Alexandria ferry, in Prince-George's county, an iron gray HORSE, supposed to be six or seven years old, thirteen and an half hands high, with a bobbed tail and ridged mane, having no other perceivable mark or brand. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

June 11, 1805. 2

Furniture for Sale.

I WILL dispose of a variety of very valuable HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and will hire or sell several good house servants

R. B. LATIMER.

Annapolis, April 24, 1805. 9

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted for officers fees for the two last years, that unless they make payment by the 10th of August they will be executed for the same, without respect to persons.

4 JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 3, 1805.

To the VOTERS of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

Gentlemen,

FOR the honour you once conferred on me, in making me your choice as sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and particularly for the zeal you manifested on that occasion, I offer you my warm and sincere thanks; having reason to hope that my official conduct, during three years, met your approbation, and that you have had no cause to regret your choice, I flatter myself that your confidence in me has not diminished. Presuming therefore on your future support, and being solicited by numerous friends, I take the liberty of declaring my intention to offer as a candidate at the next election for sheriff; should I be so happy as to obtain your suffrages, every effort of mine shall be used to discharge, with propriety, the various and important duties of that office. I remain, gentlemen, with every sentiment of respect, your humble servant,

JOHN WELCH.

Annapolis, September 18, 1804. 14

To the VOTERS of Anne-Arundel county and City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the promised support of many of my fellow citizens, I am encouraged to offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of this county. Should I be honoured with your support on that occasion, you may rest assured, that every exertion on my part will be used to discharge the duties that will necessarily devolve on me with industry and fidelity. I am, Gentlemen,

Your ob't. serv't.

JOSEPH M'CENEY.

April, 1805. 4

By virtue of a decree from the court of chancery the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the tenth day of July next,

SEVERAL lots of GROUND, late the property of BENJAMIN BROOKES, deceased, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; two of these lots are improved, on the one stands the well known tavern, lately occupied by Samuel Coolidge, with the improvements thereto attached, and on the other the house which Samuel Hepburn, Esq; has occupied for sometime past, and has just moved from. On the day of sale the unimproved lots will be particularly described, and all the improvements shewn. The terms are, bond, with security, given for the purchase money, payable in two and three years. Possession will be immediately given.

This property is sold for the payment of the debts of the deceased; all persons who have claims and have not yet exhibited them, are requested to file the same with the register of the court of chancery, with the respective vouchers, on or before the 25th day of November next.

5 ROBERT BOWIE, Trustee.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being seized of the following tracts of land, lying in Prince-George's county, to wit: PART OF MOUNT CALVERT MANOR, CRAYCROFT'S RIGHT, BROOKE RIDGE, and the FAVOUR, some of the lines whereof are held under course and distance only, hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition Prince-George's county court, at September term next, for a commission to mark and bound the said lands, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM N. DORSETT.

June 5, 1805. 3

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of LEWIS JONES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 28th of May, 1805.

4 ELIZABETH JONES, Administratrix.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, for ready money, at the late dwelling of Samuel Ward, of Benjamin, of said county, deceased, on Saturday the 29th instant,

PART of the personal property of the said SAMUEL WARD, consisting of one negro woman and children. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NATHAN WARD, Administrator.

June 13, 1805. 2

ANNAPOLIS:
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